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H. L. Baake & Son

NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



Visit Our Nursery and Sales Yard



104th Avenue, *between* Pico and National Boulevards
LOS ANGELES :: :: CALIFORNIA

FOREWORD



WE solicit your patronage on the basis of dependable, friendly service. Whatever your garden problems may be, we will gladly give you advice without any obligation on your part whatever.

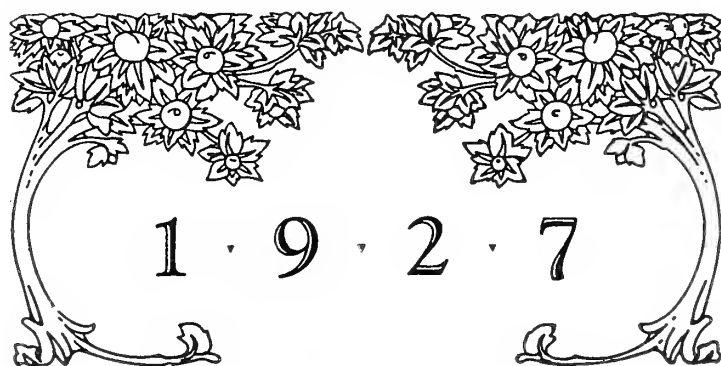
Often a suggestion here or there will save you money and make your garden artistic and beautiful. The men we have chosen as heads of the various departments are men of proven ability, who will be pleased to serve you in any capacity.

It is the endeavor of the H. L. Baake and Son Nurseries to make to its patrons now, as in the past, the most reasonable prices possible in keeping with quality product.

H. L. BAAKE & SON.

CATALOG AND GARDEN GUIDE

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS
AND VINES • PALMS, ROSES,
FERNS FLOWERING PLANTS
CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS
FRUIT TREES • BERRY PLANTS



H. L. BAAKE & SON

Wholesale and Retail

Sales Yard: 104th Avenue, between Pico and National Boulevards

Mail Address: P. O. Box 271, Sawtelle, California

Please Read Before Ordering

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of our customers we enclose an order blank. We hope you will use this when ordering, as it will enable us to fill your order more promptly.

ALL ORDERS are accepted subject to previous sale, and condition of stock, under the following terms and conditions.

PRICES in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations. Prices include packing except on exceptionally large and bulky stock, for which, cost of packing will be extra. Free delivery within 20 miles of the nursery, otherwise prices are F. O. B. Sawtelle, California.

SPECIMEN PLANTS: especially selected by customers at our nurseries will be charged according to the value of the plants chosen, irrespective of catalogue price list.

TERMS are net cash with order. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied with one-half the amount of the order. Remit in a safe way by personal check on local bank, post office money order, or express draft.

GUARANTEE: The H. L. Baake & Son Nurseries guarantee all trees, shrubs, seeds, and bulbs furnished by us to be first quality and true to name. Should any stock prove untrue to name, it is understood that the H. L. Baake & Son Nurseries shall not be liable to any amount beyond that of the original purchase price of the stock which has proved to be untrue.

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL: The stock should be promptly planted, or if this is impossible, the plants should be placed in the shade, the roots covered with moist earth, and watered frequently until planted.

PRICES: Five plants of a kind will be furnished at the ten rate; fifty or more at the one hundred rate, and five hundred at the one thousand rate. Where a reduction for quantity is quoted, less than five plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate.

SHORTAGE OR ERRORS should be reported within five days from date of arrival of stock, when they shall receive our prompt and courteous attention.

H. L. BAAKE & SON.

Citrus and Tropical Fruit Trees

There is nothing in the entire plant kingdom that cost as little proportionately and gives as much return on the investment as your fruit trees and fruiting shrubs.

There is unlimited satisfaction in knowing that your fruit tree is a good, strong, healthy tree when it is planted.

With this thought in mind we spare no effort to secure stock of irreproachable quality.

The orange is one of the oldest of cultivated fruits. Its nativity is still in doubt, but it is probable it is indigenous to the Indo-Chinese region.

At the present time it is found growing practically in all of the warm, temperate and tropical countries, in many of which it has run wild.

When permanent settlement was made in Florida, the orange was found growing wild there. It is quite likely, though, that it had been brought there by the early Spanish explorations.

Oranges

Washington Naval Orange, Seedless. This standard, winter variety, which has made California famous the world over for its citrus fruits, was introduced from Brazil in 1870 by the late Wm. Saunders of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by him distributed as the Bahia.



VALENCIA LATE ORANGE TREE

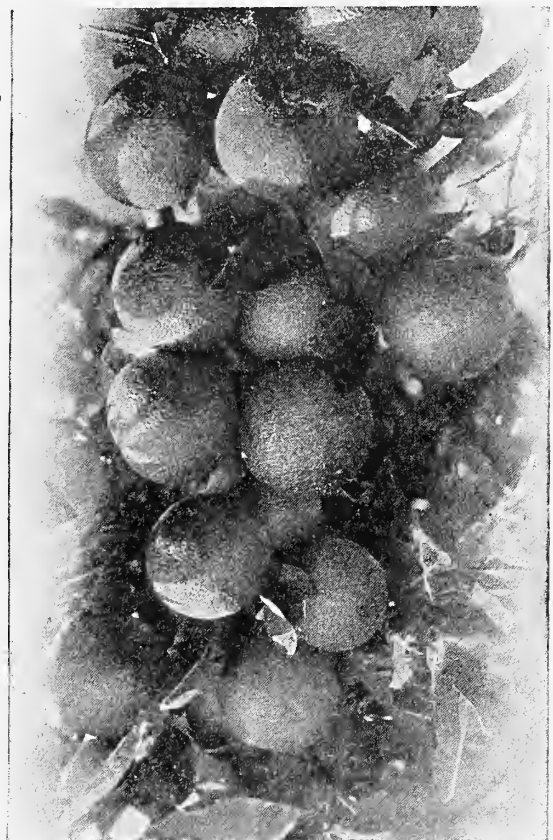
The fruit of this variety is ripe from November 15th to March 15th. Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch caliper \$1.25; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, \$1.50; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Valencia Orange. Second only to the Washington Naval in popularity. This variety ripens from the 1st of April to October; is very sweet and juicy and because of there being no competition at that time, always brings a very good price.

Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper, \$1.25; $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, \$1.50; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Malta Blood. Deep, red, skin; pulp streaked with red, very juicy and sweet. Ripe May and June. \$2.75 each.

Ruby Blood. Very similar to the preceding fruit, a little more round. Ripe February to May. \$2.75 each.



WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

St. Micheal. Skin smooth, light color, very sweet and full of juice. The tree is a very vigorous grower and very productive. Strong, well developed trees, balled and burlapped; 2 year $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper, \$2.50; 2 year, extra strong, \$2.75.

Tangerines and Mandarins

These names are interchangeable and refer to the oranges which separate naturally from the rind. They are known by many as the Kid Glove Orange. The fruit has a fine flavor. One year old, \$2.25; two year old, \$2.50. Prices on larger trees on demand.

Dancy Tangerine. The leading commercial variety; is very prolific, and stands shipping well. Ripe February to August.

King Mandarin. A very large, rough skinned variety. The fruit many times attaining the size of a small orange; has a delightful aromatic flavor with very few seeds. Ripe March to August.

Satsuma. (Oonhiu) This variety will stand more frost than any other orange, and will thrive where other citrus fruits can not grow. The tree is of dwarf habit, bearing fruit of very high quality. Ripe November 15th to April.

Willow Leaved Mandarin. Forms a highly ornamental, dark green, compact tree. The fruit is of medium size, very juicy with spicy flavor somewhat like the Dancy. Ripe January to May.

Kumquat

A dwarf member of the Citrus tribe, seldom growing more than 6 to 8 feet high. The fruit is oblong, about 1 1/4 x 1 inch, and when eaten out of hand is entirely consumed, except for the few small seeds which it may contain. Its chief use, however, is in making marmalade or preserves. Sturdy trees, balled and burlapped, fruiting size, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.



VILLA FRANCA, EUREKA and LISBON LEMONS

Lemons

Lemons are less hardy than the orange, and to insure success in their culture from a commercial standpoint, a practically frostless location is necessary. However, in planting for home use, this need not be given such serious consideration. The lemon is a very healthful fruit and where climate permits, should have a place in every home garden.

Eureka. This is beyond doubt the leading commercial and home variety. The fruit is of even size, ripens the whole year round, and does especially well in summer when lemons are in demand. Well established, sturdy stock, balled and burlapped; 1/2 inch caliper \$1.25; 5/8 inch caliper, \$1.50; 3/4 inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper \$2.00.

Lisbon. This variety is a strong power, very thorny and well adapted to the hot interior climate. The fruit is juicy, of acid flavor, but free from bitterness. Prices same as for Ponderosa.

Ponderosa. More or less of a novelty. Fruit very large, many times attaining a size of 10 to 12 inches in circumference. The fruit is of good quality and is a continuous producer. 5/8 to 3/4 inch caliper, \$2.25; 1 inch, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Chinese. Dwarf and very bushy. This variety will stand a little frost. The fruit is more of an orange color, very juicy and fine flavor. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Limes

The lime is a useful member of the orange tribe, prized very highly for its use in making cooling drinks and for cookery. Limes are also very largely used in the manufacture of Citric Acid. The tree is low, much branched, and very thorny; thriving on poorer, rockier soil and in closer proximity to the sea than the other members of the Citrus tribe. One year old, \$2.25; two year old, \$2.50. Prices on larger trees on demand.

Bearss Seedless or Tahiti Lime. Conceded by all to be the finest of the limes. The fruit is very large, full of highly acid juice, and matures the year around.

Mexican. An old standard commercial variety. The tree is semi-dwarf. Fruit small, of high quality, and produced in great abundance.

Rangpur. The hardiest of all limes. Bears very heavy crops of small, extremely, acid fruit. Very fine for limeade.

Sweet Lime. The trees of this variety grow larger and are very hardy. The fruit is round, full of juice, with a very mild flavor.

Pomelos (Grape Fruit)

This wonderful breakfast fruit is growing in popularity every day. Grapefruit may be planted anywhere in California where other citrus fruits are grown, and does well in the hot, frostless interior valleys.

Marsh Seedless. This variety has so far proven the best for California and Arizona. The fruit is large, full of juice and free from seeds. Ripe from February to September. The tree is a compact grower; foliage, dark green. Everyone that has room should have one of these trees in their yard; 5/8 inch caliper, \$1.75; 1 inch caliper, \$2.00.

Prices on Specimen Stock on Demand

Citrus trees are evergreen and because of this are not handled "bare-root," or without a ball of earth around the roots. To keep ball together there is a covering of burlap. DO NOT remove this covering at the time of setting the tree. Dig hole a little larger and deeper than is necessary to accommodate the ball. Fill in about 6 inches of loose soil in the bottom of the hole. Set the tree so that the top of the ball is 1 inch below the surface of the ground, then fill in around the ball, tramping well so there are no air spaces around roots. Leave a good basin and water generously for the first 2 weeks, after that, a good soaking every 2 or 3 weeks, followed by proper cultivation is as a rule, sufficient. Two weeks after setting tree cut string at top of the ball and around the base of tree. Never put fertilizer in the hole at time of planting and keep away from direct contact with stem or trunk of the plant at all times.

Sub-Tropical Fruits

Southern California has been blessed with climate and soil conditions which permit of the culture of a variety of fruits that cannot be equaled. If you have the space in your garden for another tree or shrub, let it be a fruiting tropical or sub-tropical plant. The cost of planting is small compared with the joy of possession.

Cherimoya (Custard Apple)

Medium sized tree with large, olive green, leaves. Large green fruit; having a custard like flavor, very delicious when eaten out of hand; thrives only in warm, protected localities. Seedling trees from 1 gallon containers, 2 to 4 feet, 50c to \$1.00. Budded varieties, Booth or Delicious, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.

Feijoas (Pineapple Guava)

This has wonderful possibilities, both as an ornamental shrub and for its fruiting qualities. The highly fragrant fruits are delicious when eaten out of hand, and are unexcelled for making jams and jellies. The plant itself forms a very beautiful compact, 12 to 15 foot shrub. The leaves are glossy green on the upper side, with a silver gray surface on the under side. It will stand a temperature as low as 16 degrees without injury, and will thrive in the torrid summer heat of our interior valleys.



FEIJOAS—CHOICEANA

Seedlings. From heavy fruiting strains suitable for ornamental planting and chance production. 1 gallon containers 1½ to 2½ feet, 75c.

Choiceana. Considered by many to be the finest variety. The fruit combining the banana and pineapple flavor. Average size of fruit 3x2 inches. Ripe in November. Fruiting size plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Superba. All that the name implies. The flavor of the fruit is much the same as that of the Choiceana, very fragrant, suggesting the combination of pineapples, bananas, and strawberries. Several fruits placed in the house will fill the atmosphere with their delicious fragrance. Fruiting size plants, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.



STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Guavas (Psidium Cattleianum)

Beautiful dark green shrubs, suitable for hedges or single plants. The plant produces large quantities of delicious fruits which are in great demand for making jelly, and to eat out of hand. Will stand a fair amount of frost.

Red Strawberry. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, dark red, with a strawberry flavor, unexcelled for jelly. The best guava for shipping. Sturdy fruiting size plants, 2 to 2½ feet, 50c each.

Yellow Strawberry. Similar in growth to the red strawberry guava. The fruit being yellow when ripe, larger, milder and sweeter, is the best table variety. Will not stand shipping. Sturdy fruiting size plants 2 feet to 2½ feet, 50c each.

Lemon. (Psidium Guajava) A decidedly distinctive variety. Leaves larger and heavily veined; upright, open growth; very tender; can be grown only in protected localities. The fruit is large, about the size of a lemon; yellow when ripe; excellent for jelly. Sturdy plants 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00 to \$1.50.

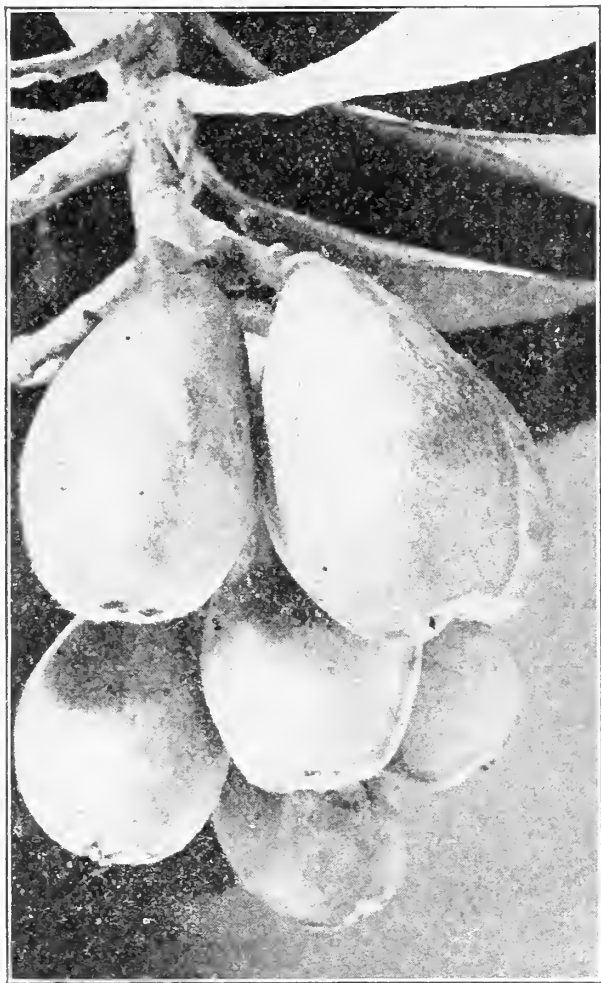
Loquats—Eriobotrya

Sometimes erroneously called Japanese plum and Medlar. Small trees 10 to 20 feet with thick, evergreen, oval-oblong, remotely toothed leaves. Fruit yellow, pear shaped, with very delicious acid flavor; produced in great abundance in early spring. The fruit is valued for eating out of hand and also in making jellies and jams. The trees are at their best along the coastal regions of California and in the Gulf States. Seedling trees in 1 gallon containers 75c each; seedling specimen trees, 3 to 10 feet, \$1.50 to \$15.00 each; standard budded varieties, balled and burlapped, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 feet \$2.00 each.

Advance. Considered by many to be the best Loquat for general use. The juicy, mild, flavored, fruit ripens from March to June; very prolific.

Early Red. The sweet, juicy fruit of this variety ripens as early as February; having a rich, orange color when completely ripe.

Thales. An excellent Chinese variety, having a distinctive flavor; large fruit, with firm, meaty flesh. Ripe May and June.



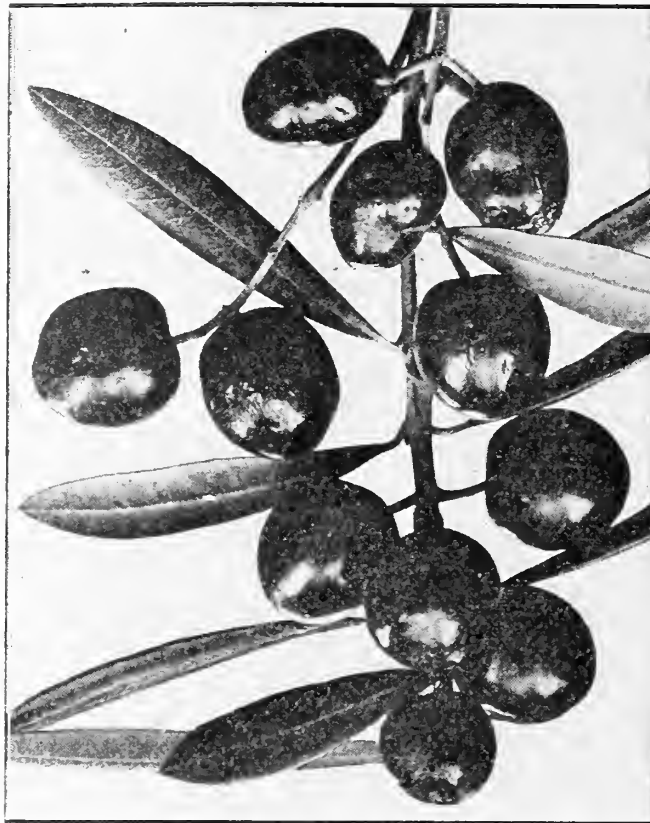
ADVANCE LOQUAT

St. John's Bread—Carob Tree Ceratonia Siliqua

This tree is gaining wide-spread popularity as an avenue tree. It forms a well rounded, beautiful, dark green compact head, which affords a dense shade. It is equally well adapted to the coast and interior regions and will stand temperatures as low as 20 degrees without injury. The pods which the trees bear contain a very high protein and sugar content, which is valued highly for fattening hogs and cattle. Seedling trees for avenue planting: 1 gallon containers, 75c each; budded trees, balled and burlapped, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

Olives

California is the principal state in the Union in which the Olive is grown, although there are portions of Arizona and New Mexico in which the climatic conditions are such that the Olive can be grown profitably. The Olive thrives in California from Mount Shasta in the North, to San Diego in the South and from the



MISSION OLIVE

foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the sea. Best results are obtained with the Olive in warm dry climates, where the soil is rich and well drained. It will stand a minimum temperature of 18 degrees without damage. The Olive has a great future in California because of the food value of the pickled olive and olive oil. Prices for Manzanillo and Mission: $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper, \$1.50 each; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper, \$1.25 each.

Manzanillo. Fruit large, one of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. A regular and prolific producer.

Mission. The only olive known in California until 1880; introduced by the Mission fathers, hence the name. The tree is a handsome, upright, grower; fine for avenue planting. Fruit medium, of high quality.

Prices for Ascolano and Sevillano: $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch caliper, \$1.75; $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, \$1.50.

Ascolano. A very fine Italian olive, exceeded in size only by the Sevillano. One of the best pickling sorts.

Sevillano. (The true Spanish Queen) The largest commercial olive grown. Its principal use is for pickling green. Sold under the name of "Queen Olive."

SPRINKLING SYSTEMS

Most lawns, orchards and gardens are materially benefitted by overhead irrigation. Sprinkling systems are time and labor savers and soon pay for themselves in this way. We shall be most pleased to figure on a system with you without obligating yourself.

Avocados and Their Culture

The rapid growth of the avocado industry has been one of the notable developments in California horticulture during the past decade. This period has witnessed a transition in the use of the avocado from that of a dooryard curiosity to a fruit supporting a well-established commercial industry, embracing approximately 1,400 acres.

The tree is evergreen, though in certain varieties practically all of the leaves drop for a brief period during the flowering season. The leaf blades are of many different shapes—oval, ovate, obovate, lanceolate, elliptic; and combinations of these appear. The leaf base is usually acute or truncate; the apex varies from almost blunt to acuminate. In length the leaves vary from 3 to 15 inches. The color of the mature foliage is usually bright green. The young growth, however, often exhibits varying shades of red and bronze. The manner of the tree growth is variable; the tall, upright, unbranched habit and the short, well-shaped spreading habit are both commonly found. Seedling trees attaining an extreme height of from 50 to 60 feet have been noted where soil conditions are particularly favorable. Budding apparently has a dwarfing effect. The resulting trees are more compact and spreading, and seemingly not inclined to grow as high as seedlings. None are of sufficient age, however, to settle this definitely.

There are three general groups of avocados growing in the United States, for convenience loosely termed the West Indian, Guatemalan, and the Mexican races, though not strictly separate horticultural races in the technical sense of the term. Of these three races, two only are of commercial importance in California—the Mexican and the Guatemalan.

Thick-Skinned Avocados

The thick skinned varieties (leaves not anise-scented) are best adapted for commercial planting owing to their large size and shipping qualities.

The thin skinned varieties (leaves anise-scented) are smaller and poorer shippers, but because of their hardiness, fine flavor of fruit, and productiveness, are highly esteemed for local market and home use.

Thick Skinned Varieties do well where the lemon thrives. Strong trees budded on hardy Mexican seedling stock, balled and burlapped: 3 to 4 feet, \$3.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$3.75; 5 to 6 feet, \$4.50 to \$5.00; 6 to 8 feet trees, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each.

Dickenson. Fruit of medium size, oval shape with very thick skin, dark purple; a good shipper. The tree is a strong grower, producing regular, heavy crops. Not as hardy as some other Guatemalan types. Ripe June to October.

Dorothea. Vigorous and very productive, blossoms in April and May and ripens its fruit mainly in December and January. The fruit weighs 8 to 12 ounces, light green in color with many yellowish dots. Skin is leathery; flesh clear, attractive yellow, free from fiber; excellent flavor, quality very good.

Dutton. Tree tall, large and almost as hardy as the Fuerte. Fruit approximately one pound in weight, form pyriform; skin rough, 1/24 inch thick, color, dark maroon. Very fine flavored flesh; free from fiber. 21% oil content. Ripe February to April.

Fuerte. At the present time considered by all to be the finest all around avocado. The tree is very hardy, the fruit medium size, with smooth green skin, which separates readily from the creamy, yellow, buttery flesh. Contains 30% oil. The seed is medium small and tight in the cavity. The fruit matures in mid-winter and is usually picked and marketed then, when prices are at the peak for avocados. It will, however, remain on the tree until early summer if left alone.

Lyon. Recommended for early and prolific bearing. The tree is an upright, slender grower, admirably suited for inter-planting and close plantings. The fruit is broadly pyriform; weight 14 to 18 ounces; skin moderately thick and tough; flesh deep cream color, smooth and free from fiber; flavor rich, quality very good.

Mayapan. A new variety introduced from South America. The tree bears nearly round, brownish, purple, fruit of very fine quality; average weight, 1 pound. The fruit hangs on to the tree well, even when subjected to strong winds. Ripe March to July.

Puebla. On a par with the Fuerte; the tree being exceptionally hardy and vigorous and well balanced. Form roundish, oval. Surface is smooth, glossy; deep maroon purple in color. The fruit has a rich nutty flavor; quality very good. Oil content 26%. Ripe December to February.

Sharpless. Form slender pyriform to elongated pyriform, with a long neck; weight 16 to 24 ounces. The surface of the fruit is slightly roughened or pitted, glossy greenish purple to deep purple. The flesh is smooth, firm, creamy colored; free from fiber discoloration; unusually rich, pleasant flavor. Quality excellent. Ripe October to February.

Ward. Vigorous tree with very handsome foliage. Average weight of fruit 14 to 20 ounces. Pyriform, dark red to purple in color. Flesh creamy yellow to green; excellent flavor, quality good. Ripe December to February.

Thin Skinned (or Mexican) Avocados

Caliente. This tree has the reputation of bearing heavy and regular crops in all sections in which it has been planted. The fruit is medium size, purple in color; weight 5 to 9 ounces. The flesh is creamy yellow and shows trace of fiber; flavor rich, quality very good.

Ganter. A very desirable tree for home use in the warm, interior sections. Skin very thin, greenish color. The flavor and quality of the fruit is very good, 5 to 9 ounces. Ripe October to December.

Northrop. A hardy, vigorous tree, pear shaped fruit, 6 to 10 ounces. Skin very thin, purplish in color. This variety bears two crops a year of excellent fruit. The main crop ripening from October to December and the lesser crop from April to June.

Seedling trees in 4 in. pots; 35c each; 1 gal. containers, 75c each. These trees have been grown from seed selected from some of the best fruiting varieties. We suggest these trees for ornamentation and chance production.

Deciduous Fruit Trees

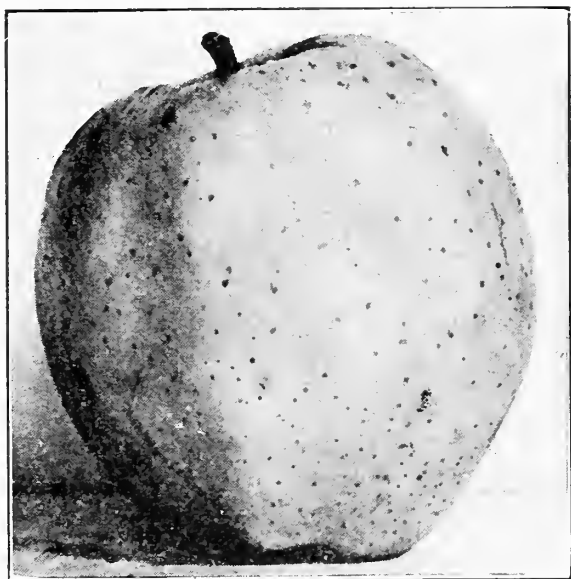
Fruit trees of this nature should be planted in January, February and March. The trees are entirely dormant at this time of the year and can be handled much more easily and with assurance of their growth. The prices we quote are for one-year-old, six to eight foot stock.

By careful selection of varieties, it is possible to have fresh fruit in the garden the year around.

Apples (Rosaceae)

"The apple is native to the Southwestern area of Asia and adjacent to Europe. It has been cultivated from time immemorial. Charred remains of the fruit are found in the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland. It is now widely cultivated and immensely valuable, grown in every temperate climate and is the most important pomological fruit."

For success with the apple in a commercial way it is recommended that they be planted in the foothills and mountains of California, where the winters are quite cool. For the lower altitudes, we suggest the following varieties.



BELLFLOWER APPLE

Delicious. A very fine red variety, splashed with yellow. The fruit is crisp, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper. Ripe in November.

Winter Banana. A strong grower and producing regular crops of golden yellow fruit. Fine, rich, aromatic flavor; excellent for eating out of hand and for cooking.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong, smooth skin. Pale lemon yellow. The flesh is very crisp and juicy; very fine for cooking or eating. Ripe September.

Varieties Suitable for Winter

Jonathan. Very fine flavor; medium to large conical apple. Striped mostly red. Very productive and a good keeper, making it valuable both for market and table use. Ripe in October.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium size, greenish yellow. Tender, juicy and highly flavored. One of the best apples for all around use. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Quinces

This fruit is prized very highly for making jellies and jams. Has a wonderful keeping quality and finds a ready and profitable sale in the eastern markets. The tree is hardy and will adapt itself to almost any conditions.

Orange. A large, roundish fruit, with short neck; beautiful, rich yellow. A standard variety.

Pineapple. The fruit is very large, more or less apple shaped; canary yellow. The name suggested by the flavor; of very fine quality.

Apricots (Rosaceae)

"The apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with very broad, almost circular leaves. The fruit is like the peach in shape and color; smoother skin; rich, yellow flesh, with large, flat, smooth stone. The apricots are of three species, all probably native of China or Japan. It is particularly well adapted to the coastal regions of California and at present California has practically a monopoly on apricot culture."

Blenheim. A strong grower, very prolific, flesh deep yellow; juicy and slightly larger than the Royal. Ripe in July.

Moorpark. One of the largest apricots grown. Fruit of unusually high quality, firm and juicy. A favorite for eating out of hand or canning. Shy bearer in some localities.

Royal. It is quite likely that between 80% and 90% of all the apricot trees planted in Southern California are Royals. The skin is dull yellow, with an orange cheek. Rich, firm, juicy flesh; excellent for canning or eating out of hand. Ripe in June and July.

Newcastle. Early, coming in May. The very best early variety of apricot. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Cherries

Black Tartarian. Very large; mild, pleasant flavor.

Royal Anne. Bright red cheek, shading to pale yellow. 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

Figs (Ficus Carica)

A native of Asia, which will adapt itself very readily to conditions in California, where the temperature does not get below 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Brown Turkey. A very large, brown, smooth-skinned fig. The rosey red pulp is very rich and sweet.

White Kadota. Medium size, thin skin, white pulp; very fine for eating fresh or for canning.

Mission. One of the leading black varieties; strong grower and good fruiter. Fine for shipping and drying.

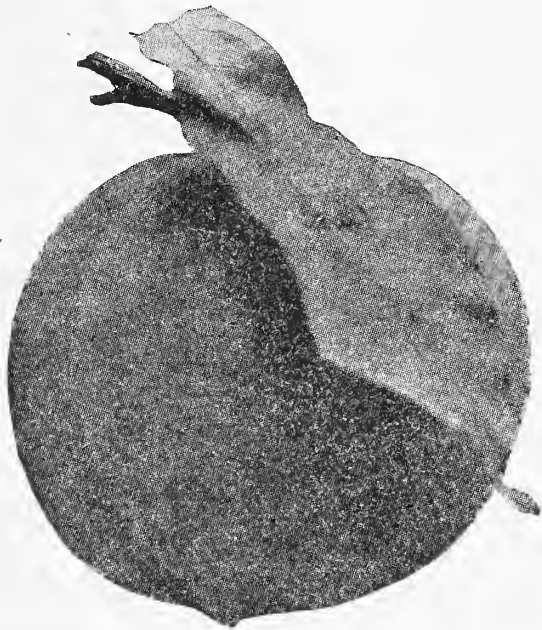
White Adriatic. Greenish yellow skin; flesh reddish; fruit large. Tree a strong grower. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Nectarines (*Prunus Persica*)

It was formerly thought that the nectarine was a distinct species of plant. It is now known that it is really a smooth-skinned peach. Nectarines often come from the seeds of peaches and peaches have come from the seeds of nectarines. Either may originate from the other by means of bud variations.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.50 per ten

Gower. A new early nectarine unexcelled for home and commercial planting. The pulp has a rich, delicious flavor; is a free stone. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer. Ripe early in June.



LOVELL PEACH

Stanwick. One of the standard leading varieties. The rich, juicy fruit is delicious when eaten out of hand; is an excellent variety for canning or drying. Ripe in August.

Advance. Greensh, white flesh. Rich and sugary with a sub-acid flavor. The fruit is large and round; fine table variety. Ripe in July.

Peaches

"Although the peach has many flavors, it is all one species, *Prunus Persica*. It is probably native to China, but it has been in cultivation from the earliest times and it came into Europe from Persia, hence the name *Persica*, and also Peach. From the Persian European source have come the common peaches of the United States. The size and wonderful quality of the peaches grown in California are the envy of every other state."

All varieties of peaches listed below are free stone unless followed by "cl," the abbreviation for clingstone. The varieties are listed in the order of their ripening:

Prices: 75c each; \$6.50 per ten

Mayflower. Medium to large fruit, white flesh covered with a very attractive deep, red skin. The tree is a very heavy producer and invariably requires thinning. The rich, juicy, melting flavor of the fruit gives this peach top place among the early peaches. Ripe in May.

Australian Saucer. A small flat peach, hence the name. White with crimson cheek. The flesh is very sweet and delicious. Recommended for culture in the hot, dry, interior valleys.

Imperial. Yellow with large, red cheek; earliest real, yellow freestone. Very heavy producer. The tree should be severely pruned and thinned to receive large fruit. Very fine, medium, early peach. Ripe July 1st.

Foster. An excellent large, yellow peach of good quality; can be highly recommended both for home and commercial planting. Ripe last of July.

Early Crawford. A standard variety, summer peach. Fruit large and very juicy; excellent flavor. The pit has a tendency to split, which is an objectionable feature. Ripe last of July and first of August.

Late Crawford. Ripens about three weeks after the Early Crawford; a little finer and slightly redder in color.

J. H. Hale. Too much can not be said in favor of this new variety. A heavy, regular bearer, producing large, highly colored, firm fruit. The flesh is yellow; unexcelled for canning, eating out of hand or drying. Ripe middle of August.

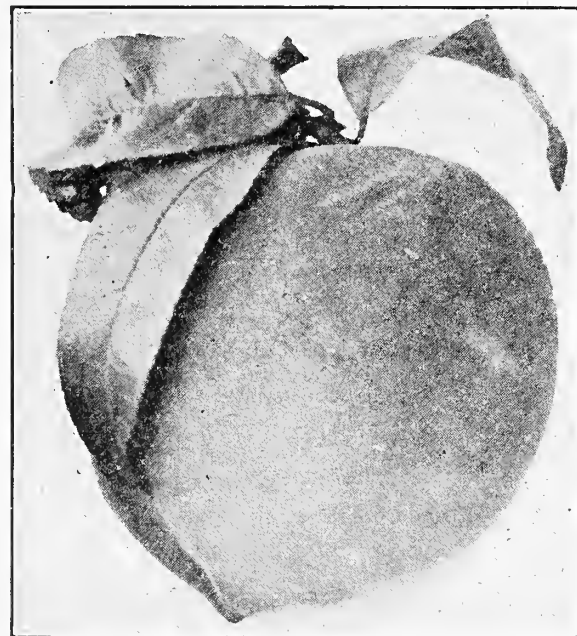
Elberta. Very popular summer peach. Fruit is large, yellow with red cheek. Full or juicy flavor and very sweet. Suitable for all uses. One of the best varieties for the Southwest. Ripe in August, a few days after the Foster.

Lovell. A California seedling, large round fruit, clear yellow to the pit. Conceded to be the best free-stone peach for canning; dries and ships well. Ripe latter part of August.

Curry Seedling. Originated in the San Fernando Valley. Ripening between the first and the middle of September. Considered superior to either the Lovell or the Salway. Yellow fruit with bright, red cheek. Very fine quality peach.

Salway. An excellent, old, standard, variety coming at a time when peaches are beginning to get scarce. The quality is of the best, with sweet, white, juicy flesh. Ripe during the later part of September.

Miller's Late. The best large, late peach. The flesh is yellow, sweet and juicy, and of higher quality than the Salway. Always in great demand, because of the lateness of maturity. Ripe in November.



PHILLIP'S CLING

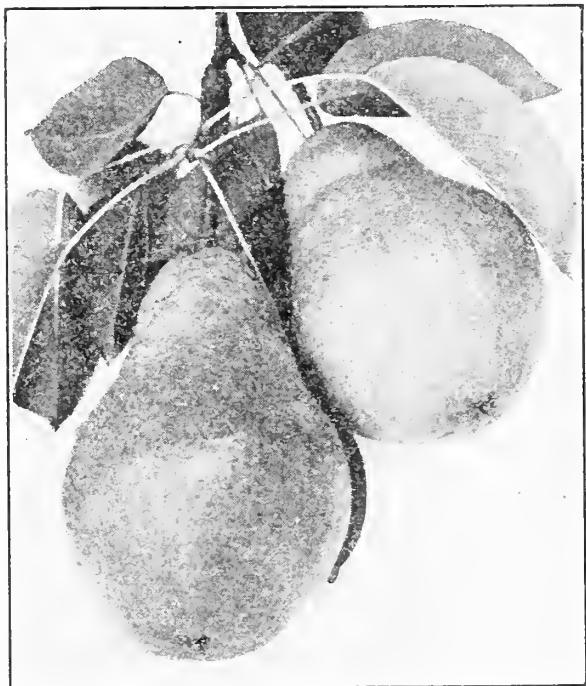
Tucson Cling. The earliest high quality cling, much sought after by the canners. The tree is a heavy bearer. Ripe in July.

Phillip's Cling. Probably the best known of the clingstone peaches. The fruit is firm, yellow to the pit; considered the best canning peach. Ripe in September.

Prices and detailed descriptive matter on other varieties of peaches on demand.

Pears

Pears will thrive under a wide range of soil conditions, but they will do their best in heavy loam. They will stand considerable alkali in the soil and do quite well in sandy, gravelly soils if the climatic conditions are right. The yield of the Bartlett pear when planted in large orchards can be increased by interplanting with such varieties as the following: Beurre D'Anjou and Winter Nelis.



BARTLETT PEAR

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten

Bartlett. The most widely cultivated variety in California. Very heavy producer of large, smooth yellow fruit; clear white, buttery flesh; very sweet and juicy. This pear ripens early, bringing a good price for canning and table use. Ripe in July and August.

Beurre D'Anjou. Very high quality, early winter pear. Russet yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, sweet and spicy. Ripe, October to November.

Seckel. Small fruit, rustic yellow with red flesh on the cheek. Highly perfumed, sweet, spicy flavor; melting flesh. Tree dwarf, compact and very blight resistant. Ripe in August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Large russeted, sometimes knotted fruit. Bears heavy crops; ripening about three to four months after the summer Bartlett with same flavor. Will stand the hot, interior valleys.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, dull russet color, flesh melting and buttery, very sweet. Bears heavy and regular crops; excellent for low valley plantings.

Plums

The plum is distributed over a wide area on the west coast of the United States. It adapts itself readily to soils and climates, doing equally well along the coast, in the interior and well up into the foothills. It is now a well-known fact that the productiveness of most varieties is materially increased by interplanting certain other varieties. Burbank, Wickson and Climax are recommended for use in interplanting for cross-pollinizing.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten

Burbank. Almost round, medium large, light red, mottled yellow. Flesh is yellow and firm, yet very juicy. Produces enormous crops. Ripe in July.

Duarte. Blood plum, similar to the Satsuma in shape and color, but of much better quality; not as good a shipper as the Satsuma. Excellent for canning; recommended for home planting. Ripe latter part of July through to September.

Damson. (Shropshire) medium size, blue plum; very tart acid flavor; much sought after for canning and preserving.

Kelsey. Heart shaped, greenish yellow. Flesh firm, but full of juice; a good shipper. The quality of the fruit is only medium, but always finds a ready market.

Santa Rosa. (Blood Plum) Conceded by all to be the best Japanese type plum. Large, purplish crimson color; flesh deep yellow, streaked with red, excellent flavor; unexcelled for shipping or home use. Ripe early in June.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum) Large fruit of even size, Deep reddish purple to the pit; flesh firm, juicy; good flavor. Better for canning than eating out of hand. Shy bearer in some localities. When planted commercially should have other plum trees interplanted to help pollinize.



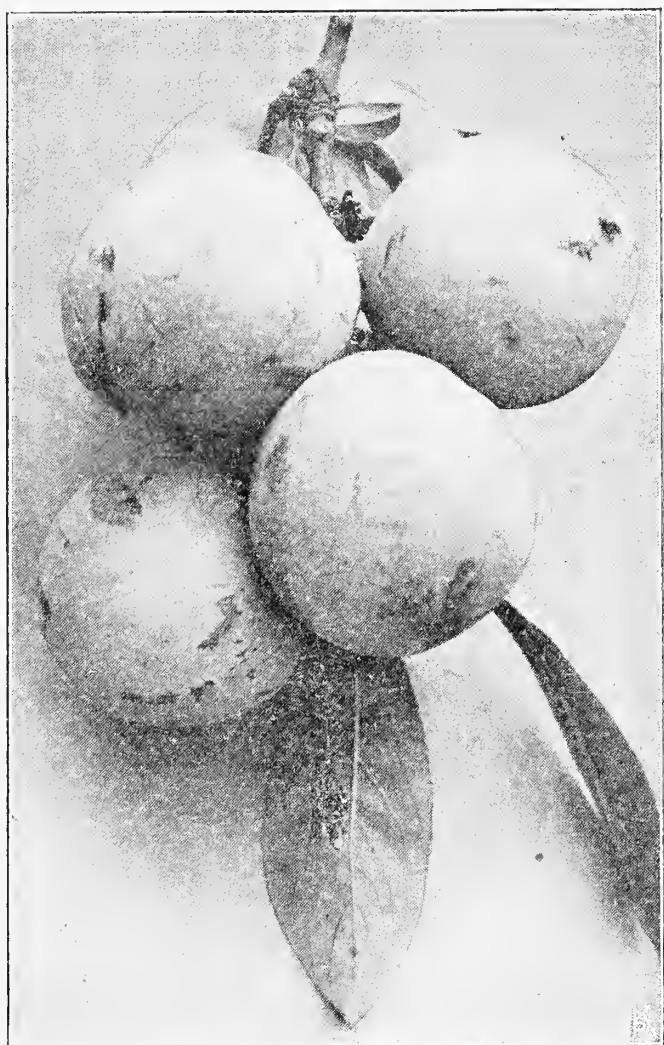
SANTA ROSA PLUM

Prune

The prune is very similar to the plum; they are nearly all freestones. The flesh is sweet, firm and has a very fine flavor, when eaten out of hand or after drying. Recommended for commercial and garden planting.

Prices: 75c each; \$6.00 per ten

Tragedy. Very popular eating and canning prune, not used for drying. Dark purple skin with very sweet, yellow flesh. One of the first to ripen in July.



BURBANK PLUM

Improved French Prune. Identically the same as the old standard French prune in flavor and color. Fruit larger, produced in greater abundance; prized very highly for canning, drying and eating out of hand. Ripe in September.

Hungarian. Sometimes referred to as (Pond's seedling plum). Very large with dark, red skin; flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy. Bears heavily and is a good shipper and always finds a ready market. Ripe in September.

Sugar. Similar in some respects to the improved French prune. Fruit larger and sweeter; does not possess the drying qualities of the above mentioned. Will produce very heavy crops in some localities, but very poor crops in others. Very early, coming in the early part of July.

Persimmon

The persimmon has a great future before it. The increasing demand on the market for this delicious fall and winter fruit makes it a safe investment from a commercial standpoint; also very desirable as a home orchard fruit. The persimmon tree is hardy, easily grown, of long life and very productive; adapting itself very readily to almost any condition found in California.

4 to 5 ft. trees—\$1.00 each. Quantity prices
6 to 7 ft. trees—\$1.50 each. on demand.

Hachiya. Considered at this time to be the best market and home variety. Very long, large conical fruit; skin deep red. Very delicious yellow, jelly-like flesh, almost seedless. One of the first to ripen.

Tamopan. One of the very largest; the fruit many times weighing over a pound. Excellent quality, flesh tender, juicy and very sweet. Recommended very highly for the home garden. Ripens late; a good co-partner for Hachiya.

Fuyu-Persimmon

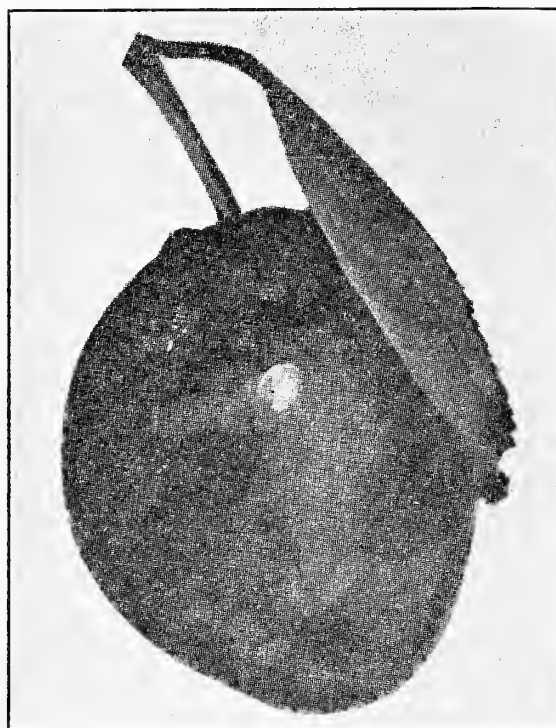
A very fine variety recently introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit having no puckery or astringent taste at any time, can be eaten from the tree while still firm. Good keeper, quality of the best; destined to be one of the leading market varieties.

Sturdy 4 to 6-ft. trees—\$2.00 to \$2.50

The Chinese Jujube (Chinese Date)

Very hardy deciduous fruit tree from the Orient, often referred to as the Chinese date because of the great similarity of the appearance and texture of the two. The tree adapts itself very readily to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions; will stand considerable alkali. It is not uncommon to have the tree bear six months after setting out, being a heavy, consistent producers thereafter. The fruit of the newer and larger kinds is from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and may be round or pear shaped, according to the varieties. The skin is rich, dark brown in color; the flesh is sweet and crisp, but rather dry when eaten fresh. Makes very fine jam and is excellent when crystallized. Very nutritious and destined to take its place in a commercial way along with the fig and the date.

Sturdy, field-grown trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.



IMPROVED FRENCH PRUNES

Li. Large round fruit often two inches in diameter. Sweet, crisp flesh; of excellent quality.

Mu Shing. Medium olive shaped fruit, with very fine flavor for jam or crystallizing.

Sui Men. Olive shaped fruit very much like Mu Shing, slightly smaller. Produced in great abundance.

The Nut-Bearing Trees

The high quality of the almonds and walnuts of California have made this State famous all over the world. The territory in which these two delicious nuts can be produced is quite limited. This, coupled with the splendid management of the associations protecting the grower, is ample assurance of a good profit to the producer for many years to come. There is also untold satisfaction in being able in the fall of each season to pick up one's nut supply from trees in one's yard.

Almond

It is necessary to secure proper pollination, to plant two or more varieties of the right combination such as Ne Plus Ultra, with Nonpareil or Nonpareil with Drake or Texas Prolific. The trees should be planted in warm, well-drained soil in a locality where there are few, if any, late spring frosts.



I X L ALMONDS

Sturdy 6 to 8-foot trees—75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

I. X. L. Very sturdy, rather upright grower, nuts large; easily shelled, good flavor, perfect form.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy upright grower. A good commercial variety, being a regular producer of heavy crops. Nuts large; soft shell; excellent flavor. In great demand.

Nonpareil. The most sturdy of all commercial varieties, producing regular, heavy crops under the most difficult conditions. Medium size nuts, very soft shell; kernels of fine flavor.

Texas Prolific. Heavy producer of medium size, soft-shelled nuts of very fine quality. Very good for planting with other sorts to insure proper pollinization.

Chestnut

The chestnut tree should be planted more in California. "The tree has many distinctive features. Mature trees have grayish brown bark with broad, flat, irregular ridges, separated by deep fissures. The leaves

are six to eight inches long and about two inches wide, with coarsely toothed margins. In the fall they are soft shades of yellow and red. In summer, after most other trees have bloomed, the chestnut blazes into a wealth of odorous, cream colored, blossoms arranged on long slender spikes." A very fine tree for avenue planting, especially near the coast. The nuts are in great demand and find a ready market.

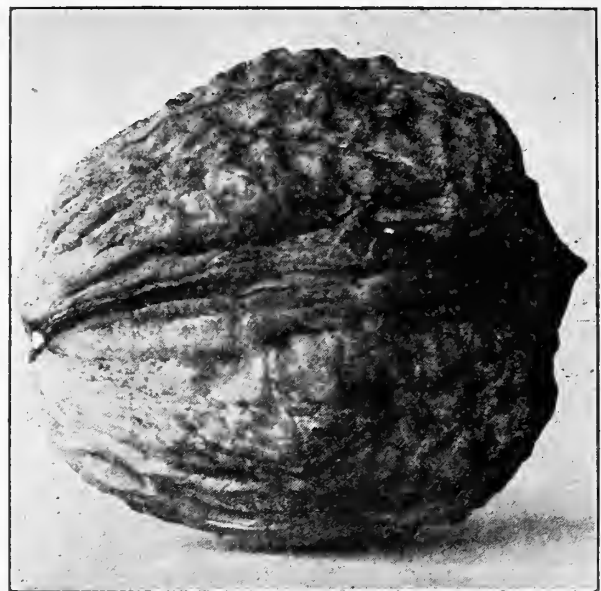
Budded trees of standard varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Walnuts

Our walnut stock is all budded on blight resistant, black walnut root. The tree is naturally free from insect pests and aside from a little pruning requires little attention, except for the regular irrigation and cultivation requisite to the success of other orchard crops.

6 to 8-ft. trees—\$1.25 each
8 to 10-ft. trees— 1.50 "
10 to 12-ft. trees— 2.00 "

Eureka. Very vigorous tree, blooms late and is very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. Very fine flavored, plump, waxy kernels, which bring a good price on the market.



WILLSON'S WONDER WALNUT

Placentia Perfection. The most popular and profitable walnut in localities not frequented by late frost. The tree begins bearing the fifth year and thereafter produces regular, heavy crops, of large, smooth, thin-shelled nuts. Kernel is white, waxy and sweet. The nuts bring a good price and find a ready market throughout the country.

Wilson Wonder. The "Jumbo Walnut" very large nut of excellent quality. The kernel does not always fill the shell. Good for home use.

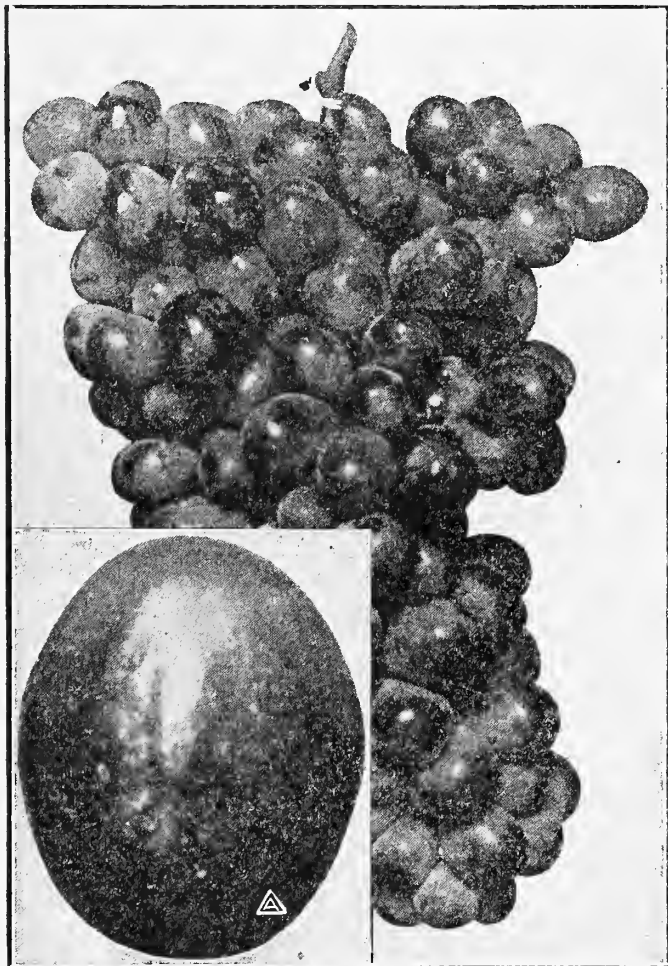
Grapes

One of the most desirable crops grown in California from a commercial standpoint as well as for home garden use. Care should be taken when planting commercially to select varieties such as Concord, Red Malaga, Blue Siberian and Rebier—in other words, varieties which produce fruit of superior quality.

Table and Raisin Varieties

Prices: 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100

Muscat. An excellent white table and raisin grape, planted very extensively in California. Large bunches of oval, highly flavored, very sweet grapes. Ripe in September.



BLACK HAMBURG GRAPE

Black Muscat. Similar to the White Muscat; large bunches of oval, black grapes; very rich, sweet flavor. Ripe three weeks before the White Muscat. Very fine for home use.

Thompson Seedless. Very fine quality, entirely seedless, white grape. The earliest shipping grape, unexcelled for eating out of hand or drying. Ripe in July.

Zinfandel. Large compact bunches of grapes, very juicy, heavy producer. Used exclusively for juice.

Choice New Varieties (Money Makers)

Blue Siberian. One of the largest grapes grown, being half again as large as the Tokey; very firm, exceedingly high quality grape. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Red Malaga. Very fine new shipping grape. Preferred to the Flame Tokey because of size and superior quality. Deep, red shading to rich purplish blue. A good keeper; brings very high prices. Ripe in September. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

✓ **Rebier.** Probably the largest grape grown. Large bunches of jet black grapes. Ripe about same time as the Thompson Seedless, bringing a very good price. Highly recommended for commercial and home garden planting.

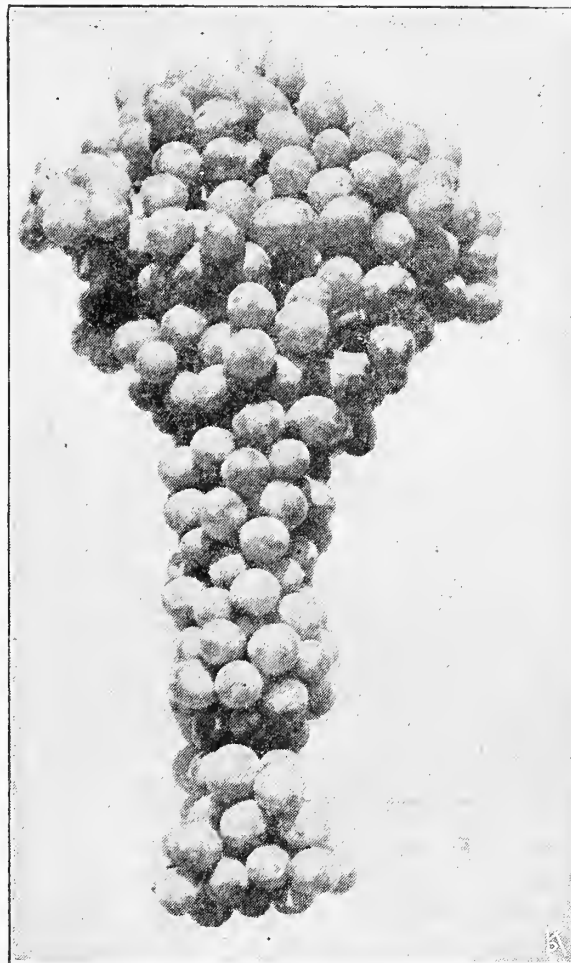
Eastern Grapes of Superior Quality

Prices: 20c each; \$1.50 per 10

Concord. A great favorite with all. A dark, blue, slip skin grape; juicy with delicious flavor. Unexcelled for making jelly and grape juice. Contrary to popular belief, these and some other Eastern grapes do exceedingly well in this part of the country. Climbs well and should be used on arbors and trellises. Ripens in August.

Delaware. Solid bunches of amber, pink, sweet, grapes. Does better here than in the East. Ripe in August.

Niagra. Called by many the White Concord, because of the great similarity to it. Ripe three weeks before the Concord.



THOMPSON SEEDLESS GRAPE

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

If any piece of work is worth doing, it is worth doing well! Our landscape department will be pleased to offer suggestions and make plans for you showing the advantages of a well developed plan over the hit and miss planting.

Choice Berry Fruits

Berry fruits are recommended by us as a money maker. At the present time the demand is far in excess of the supply. Considered as a home garden product it is one of the best. There is great pleasure derived from being able to pick delicious, fresh berries from one's own vines for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Every garden should have a stock of berries.

Blackberries

Cory Thornless. The best of all black berries. Fruit large, almost seedless; juicy with delicious flavor. The vines are thornless, making it very easy to pick the fruit. Ripens middle of summer. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Crandall. A strong, vigorous upright grower. Earliest and sweetest, is very heavy bearer. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Himalaya. Very strong grower. Needs a high trellis. Berries tart until fully ripe. Bears well after second year. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.



HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

Dewberry

Gardena Dewberry. Early blackberry of trailing habit. Berries jet black, round; very delicious flavor. Ripe two weeks in advance of any other blackberry. Strong, sturdy transplants. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Loganberry

Loganberry. Very strong grower, should be grown on trellis. Large purplish, red fruit often one inch and quarter long. Combines the flavor of the raspberry and blackberry. Strong transplants. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100

Raspberries

Strong sturdy plants, 15c each; \$1.00 per 10;
\$8.00 per 100

Black Cap Raspberry. (King of the Cliff.) The best of the black variety for California culture; needs rich, deep soil. Berries of very fine flavor, not as seedy as other black caps.

Cuthbert. An old standard red variety of fine quality, succeeds well in California; good shipper.

St. Regis. Sometimes called the Everbearing. Ripens early and produces good crops of large size berries; of excellent quality. Finds a ready market.

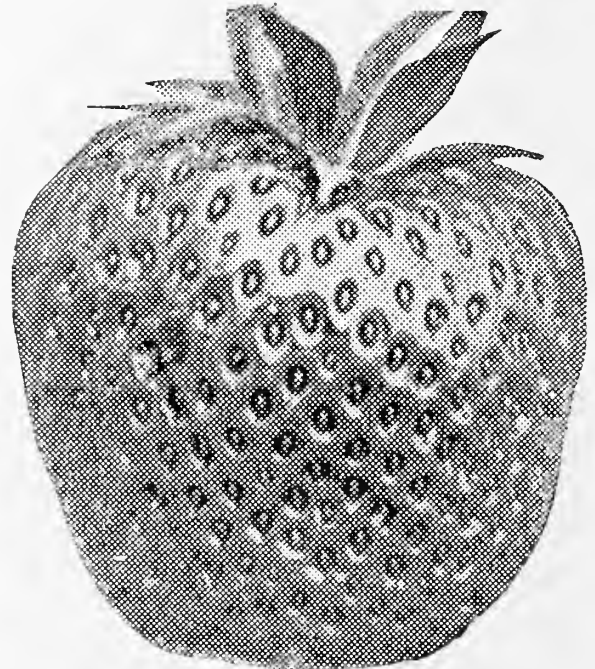
La France. Strong sturdy plants; 20c each; \$1.50 per 10 and \$12.00 per 100. A new giant everbearing variety of remarkable qualities, having successfully stood all tests; is highly recommended by us for commercial and home garden planting. The berries, much larger than any other, are firm and sweet, with delicious raspberry flavor. Very heavy bearer during late summer and fall. Berries as late as December 1st.

Strawberries

Carolina } 35c per 10; \$2.00 per 100
Klondyke } \$11.00 per 1,000.

Progressive. Everbearing, 40c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Carolina. New variety of excellent quality; very popular. Hardy vigorous grower. Bears large crops of delicious sweet berries during the entire summer.



KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY

Klondyke. An old standard, being almost on a par with "Carolina," produces large crops of excellent quality berries.

Progressive. (Everbearing) The nearest to perfection of the everbearing sorts. A very prolific, exceedingly sweet berry. Needs very rich soil and a great deal of water or the berries will be small.

Prices on other varieties on demand; if interested write for detailed list of prices and descriptions.

Garden Plants

Artichoke, Globe. Divisions of large fruited stock; 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; 35c each, established in pots.

Asparagus. Argenteuil, very popular early variety. Prolific; good shipper. Has purple tinge which makes it very attractive. Flavor is excellent. Strong roots 40c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.

Mary Washington. The earliest of all and said to be most resistant. Originated by expert Hybridizers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Rich flavor. In great demand by commercial planters. Strong roots 75c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

RHUBARB

Giant Winter Crimson and Strawberry. Two of the best spring varieties. Medium and strong roots 10 and 15c each.

Panama. New variety, mammoth tender stalks, very fine flavor. Strong roots, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

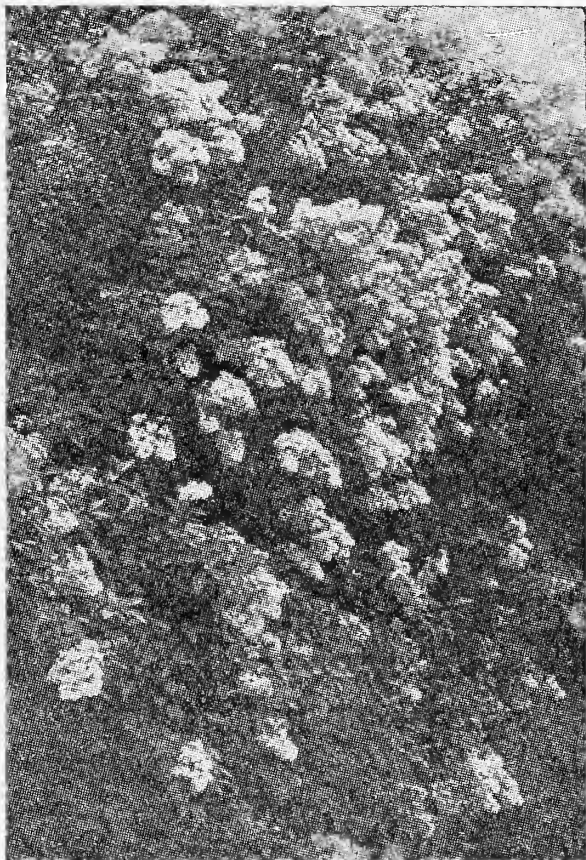
Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs

Like the deciduous tree, they are thought by some to not do well in this climate, but this is not so. They do exceedingly well here and, mixed in with other shrubs, are a great advantage to any garden.

Almond Flowering. The flowers appear before the leaves and completely cover the bush with fluffy pink or white flowers.

A. Double Pink. Established in cans. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.25; 2 feet, \$2.00 each.

A. Double White. 2 to 3 feet plants in 5 gallon cans, \$2.00.



WHITE LILAC—SYRINGA ALBA

Snowball, Viburnum Opulis Sterilis. Too well known to describe, resembling a snowball to the nth degree. 1 gallon can, bushy, 50c; field plant, 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 established.

Althea, Rose of Sharon. (Hibiscus Syriacus.) Bears a profusion of rose like flowers in July, August and September. They come in white, red, pink and lavender. 4 foot bushes, established in 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each; dormant plants at \$1.25 in January, February and March.

Cydonia Japonica Rosea. (Japanese Flowering Quince.) Handsome spring flowery shrub. Single dark pink flowers, produced in great abundance in the early spring. 2½ to 3 foot strong plants in 5 gallon cans, \$1.75.

Flowering Pomegranate. Bright glossy foliage, flowers double, very curled; red with yellow edge. 3 to 4 feet, dormant, \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, established in 5 gallon cans, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

Forsythia Viridissima. (Golden Bell.) One of earliest blooming shrubs; flowers, yellow appearing before leaves. 3 feet, 75c each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; in 5 gallon cans, established, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Lilac, Syringa. Need no introduction. Common varieties 30 inch, \$1.00 each; in cans, \$1.75 each.

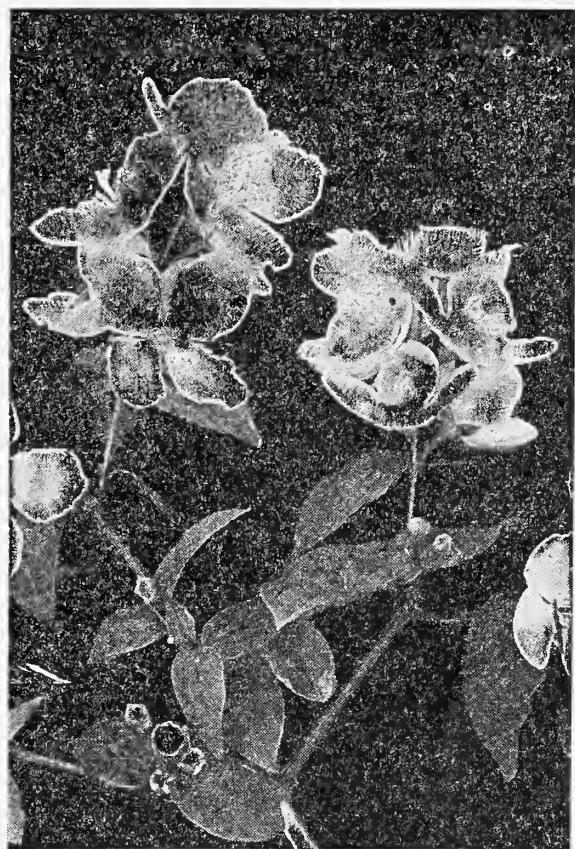
Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange). A fast grower. The plants are entirely covered in April and May with very fragrant white flowers. Philadelphus Coronarius, most popular variety. 4 ft., 75c each; 5 ft. \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00; in 5 gallon cans after April first, 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 5 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Spirea. Hardy semi-deciduous shrub. Fine for California climate.

S. Anthony Waterer. Pink flower in cluster, May to Spring. Very handsome. One gallon cans, bushy, 50c each; field clumps, 18-36 inches, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

S. Reevesiana Flora Plena (Double Bridal Wreath). White flowers in large clusters. Shows flowers in fall and winter; heavy bloomer in spring. Bushy one gallon cans, 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c; field grown plants, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

S. Van Houttei. Flat single white flower, covering the entire bush in the late spring. Strong plants, 1 gallon cans, 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 60c; field plants, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 to \$2.00.



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS—MOCK ORANGE

Weigelia (Diervilla). If you do not know this shrub, you should by all means make yourself familiar with it. A large upright bush covered with trumpet shaped flowers of most delicate tints of red, dark pink, white and varigated. 2 feet, 60c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

Many people are under the impression that deciduous trees will not do well in our climate; however, this is an erroneous belief. These trees, aside from a few exceptions, are hardy and thrive exceedingly well in the coastal regions and in the valleys of California.

Deciduous trees are especially fine as shade trees and parkway trees. The luxuriance of their new spring foliage cannot be equaled by any other type of tree.

Acer. (Maple.) Sycamore Maple. Large leaf; extra hardy. 8 ft., \$2.00; established in 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 after April 1st.

A. Sugar Maple. Slow, hardy; dense head. 5 ft., \$1.00; 6 ft. \$1.25; 7-8 ft., \$1.75. Dormant.

Elm. American. A fast growing, hardy tree; stands drought and dampness equally well; gives a dense shade in summer, 6-7 ft., \$1.25; 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft. \$2.25. Add \$1.00 to the preceding price for stock established in five gallon cans.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) Beautiful, symmetrical tree attaining a height of 40 feet in this climate. Flowers are handsome, tulip like in shape, dark yellow marked with orange. 4-6 ft., \$1.00; established in five gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Mulberry. (Russian.) Fine for windbreaks; also makes a good shade tree. 6-8 ft., \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Add \$1.00 each after May 1st when trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Platanus. (Sycamore.) Hardy fast growers; well suited to Southern California; has maple like leaves.

P. Orientalis. (Plane Tree.) Slightly broader in outline than other Sycamores. 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 8-10 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Add 75c each to above prices after April 1st, when trees will be established in five gallon cans.

P. Racemosus. (California Sycamore.) An upright, well branched tree; foliage, downy. 6 ft., 1.50; 8 ft., \$2.25 each. Add 75c each after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Populus. (Poplar.) Tall, stately trees, pyramidal in shape; robust habit, easy to grow, fine for obtaining quick shade.

P. Carolina. A hybrid of the Cottonwood. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.25; 10-12 ft., \$1.75 each.

P. Lombardy. (Nigra Italica.) The most popular variety; extremely slender. 6-8 ft., \$1.10; 8-10 ft., \$1.60 each. Add 75c each to the above prices after April 1st when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Prunus Pissardi. (Red-leafed Plum.) A desirable tree for ornamental planting. Completely covered with rich purplish-red leaves throughout the season. 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each; 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each.

P. Vesuvius. Tree similar in appearance to the Prunus Pissardi, except that the leaves are a little more elongated and show a little more of the purplish green tinge. Especially attractive for color effect in landscape planting. 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each; 6-8 ft., \$2.00 each. Add 75c each to the above prices after April 1st when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Robinia. (Locust.) All exceptionally fast growing trees; hardy and drought resistant. Covered with a profusion of pink flowers in the spring.

R. Gleditsia triacanthos. Pink flowering. 6-8 ft., \$1.25 each.

R. hispida. Top grafted; flowers larger and more showy than the preceding variety. 6-7 ft., \$2.50 each. Add 75c each to the above prices after April 1st when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Tamarix. The hardiest tree; foliage soft and cypress like, but much more graceful. Very easily grown anywhere; fine for windbreaks.

T. parviflora. Reddish pink flowers, slender, spreading branches. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each; established in five gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Umbrella. (Melia.) Very compact shade tree.

U. umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella.) The heavy, evenly branched kind. 3 ft., 60c; 4 ft., 75c; 5 ft., \$1.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—PLANE TREE

Weeping Deciduous Trees

Salix. (Weeping Willow.) Extremely fast growing tree, requiring lots of water and does best in heavy soil.

S. Niobe. Extremely pendulous habit. 6-8 ft., 8-10 ft., 10-12 ft.

S. Babylonica. The standard variety; extremely fast grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 for both varieties. Add \$1.00 to the above prices after April 1st, when the trees will be established in five gallon cans.

Teas Weeping Mulberry. Beautiful tree bearing delicious fruit; self-supporting, straight, pendulous branches, covered with rich dark green leaves. Prices according to specimen and quality of tree, from \$3.50 to \$7.50 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees

California is particularly fortunate with its mild climate in that there are few broad-leaved evergreen trees which will not grow here. Below you will find listed a few of the most popular varieties suitable for our climate.

Acacias

Acacias. A fine avenue and shade tree of rapid growth. Flowers ranging in color from yellow to almost white.

A. Baileyana. Foliage, silver green, fern-like. In the spring long sprays of yellow flowers completely cover the tree. For cutting and indoor decorating. 1 gallon cans, 3½ to 4½ ft., 60c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 5 to 6 feet, bushy, \$2.00 each.

A. Cultriformis. A dwarf bushy variety, peculiarly shaped triangular leaves. An oddity. 1 gallon cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

A. Dealbata. (Silver Wattle.) Large spreading variety covered in the winter with rich yellow flowers. One of fastest growing varieties. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 gallon cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75.

A. Floribunda. A fine upright grower; small narrow leaves. Covered with flowers practically the year around. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, 6 ft., \$1.00; trimmed specimens, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. Melanoxylon. (Blackwood.) One of the most hardy, pyramidal in growth and planted very extensively for avenue trees in Southern California. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, 6 ft., \$1.50; 7 ft., \$1.75.

Camphora Officinalis. (Camphor Tree.) Excellent for street planting. 50 feet. It is from this tree that the camphor of commerce is taken. 1 gallon cans, 2½ ft., 75c each. From 5 gallon cans, 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

Cerasus Integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry.) The tree grows rapidly under cultivation, making a compact dark green head. 1 gallon cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

Casuarina. (Beefwood or She Oak.) Slender upright growth. 75 feet. Fast grower. Will grow in alkaline and brackish soils and is quite drought resisting. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

Ceretonia Siliqua. (Carob tree—St. John's Bread.) A wonderful ornamental tree; glossy bronze-green foliage. Symmetrical compact growth, deep rooted, does not become straggly. 40 feet. 1 gallon cans, 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 each.

Eucalyptus

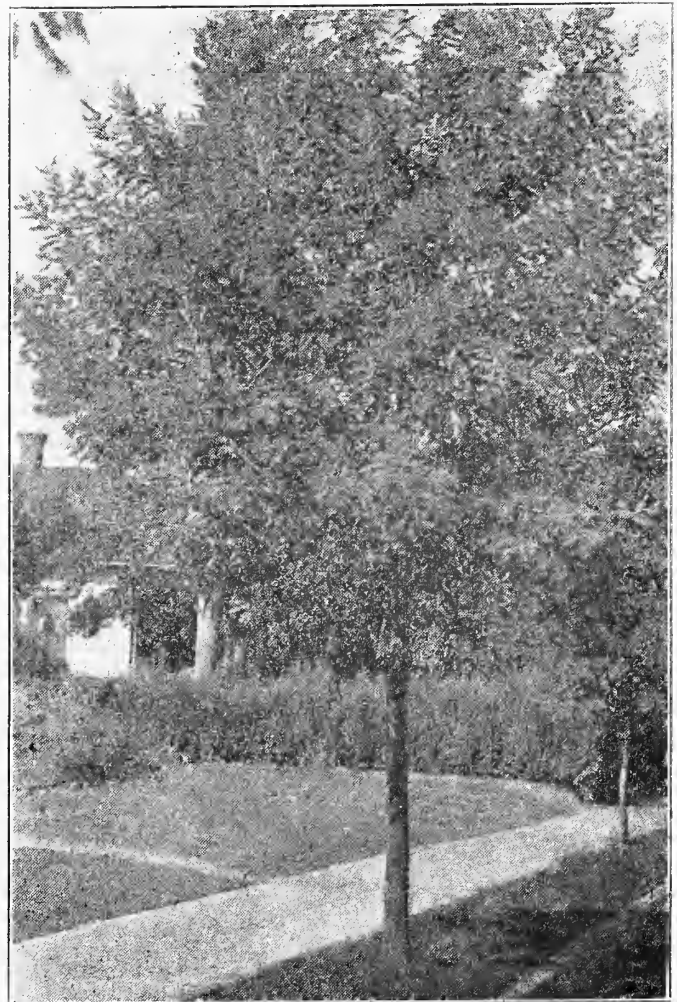
E. Citriodora. (Lemon Gum.) Very rapid grower. Foliage is strongly impregnated with lemon scent. Flowers very light yellow. 100 ft. The trunk sheds its bark every year, leaving it a milky white. Very sensitive to frost when young. 1 gallon cans, 3½ to 4½ ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each.

E. Ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum.) A very ornamental variety of dwarf growth. Deep green foliage, flowers of intense scarlet born in immense clusters. 1 gallon cans, 2½ to 3 ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; 6 ft., \$3.00 each.

E. Globulus. (Blue Gum.) Most widely planted species in this country. Used principally for wind-breaks and fuel. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 5 gallon cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75. For other varieties of Eucalyptus send for special Eucalyptus list.

Grevillea

G. Robusta. (Silk Oak.) A graceful tree with fern-like foliage. Covered in the summer with deep yellow flowers. 1 gallon cans, 3 to 3½ ft., 75c; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.



ACACIA DEALBATA—SILVER WATTLE

Jacaranda

J. Mimosaefolia. 40 feet. Very ornamental, symmetrical tree, fern-like foliage. Covered in the spring with panicles of tubular clear blue flowers. 1 gallon cans, 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c. 5 gallon cans, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Quercus

Q. Agrifolia. (California Live Oak.) The best known of the native varieties. A medium fast grower under cultivation. Leaves small, holly shaped. 1 gallon cans, 2 to 2½ ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each. Large specimens in boxes, \$15.00 up.

Schinus Molle

California Pepper Tree. Too well known to require description. Very fast grower, hardy and beautiful. The admiration of every visitor to California. It is a soil and water robber and nothing can be grown directly under its spread. 1 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 gallon cans, 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The broad-leaved evergreen shrubs form the basis of all plantings. In California these include such a vast number of plants that it is impossible to list them all in this space. However, we have endeavored to give the names of the more popular varieties. We will be pleased at any time to give additional information regarding price and habits of any of the varieties not listed below. Call or write, giving us the names of the varieties interested in.

Abelia

A. Grandiflora. A very pretty shrub, stems of arching habit covered with bronze-green foliage. Small fragrant tube-like flowers tipped with pink. Almost a continuous bloomer. 1 gallon can plants, bushy, 60c each; 5 gallon can, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. Balled specimen plants, \$2.50 each



BERBERIS DARWINI—DARWIN'S BARBERRY

Aralia

A. papyrifera. (Rice Paper Plant.) A tree shrub with very large deep lobed leaves, giving it a very tropical appearance. Of easy culture and deserving of a place in every garden where tropical effect is desired. 1 gallon plants, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Arbutus

A. unedo. (Strawberry tree.) Medium sized shrub with dark green foliage. Once a year bearing a crop of round strawberry colored fruit. Balled plants, 2 ft., \$1.75 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

Berberis

B. Aquifolium. (Oregon Grape.) Hardy dwarf shrub. Leaves of rich glossy green, resembling holly leaves. Dense clusters of yellow flowers in the spring, followed by deep blue berries. Attains a height of five feet. Field plants balled, 1½ to 2 ft., bushy, \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

B. Darwinii. Slow growing dwarf shrub, slender branches, small dark green holly-like foliage. Salmon yellow flowers. Likes cold climate in winter. Attains a height of four feet. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, specimen, \$2.00 each.

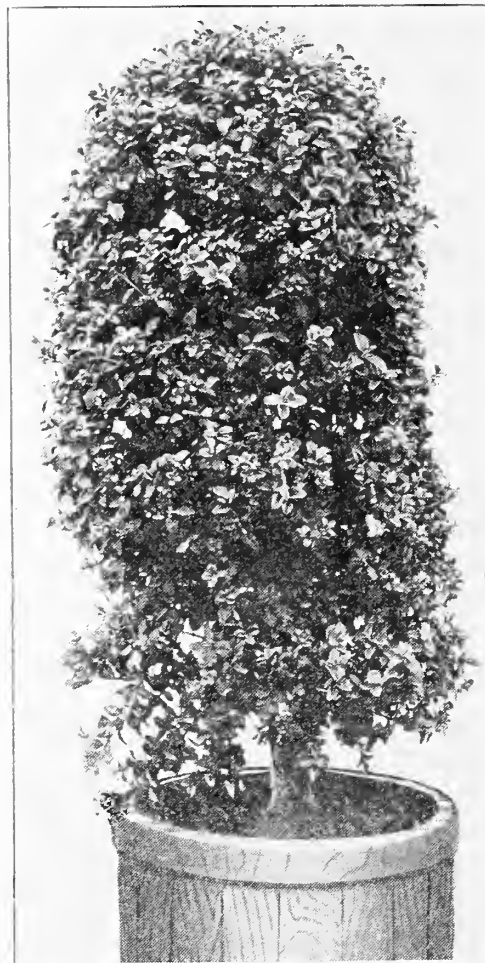
B. Wilsonae. Hardy medium grower. Fine for massing or foundation planting. Small bright green foliage, turning to a brilliant reddish brown in the winter. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; balled plants, \$2.00 each.

Buddleia

B. Asiatica. (Butterfly Bush.) Tall growing shrub, slightly pendulous branches. Bears large terminal spikes of fragrant white flowers. 1 gallon cans, 50c each; bushy 4 to 5 ft. plants in 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

B. Farquhari. New variety bearing pink flowers. 1 gallon cans, 2½ to 3 ft., 75c each.

B. Magnifica. (Summer Lilac.) Resembles Asiatica in growth. Leaves larger and darker green in color. Large spikes of purple flowers, slightly fragrant. 1 gallon cans, 2½ to 3½ ft., 50c each; 5 gallon cans, specimen, \$2.00



BUXUS—BOX TREE

Buxus (Boxwood)

Used principally for low hedges and trimmed specimens. Very slow growing, thriving well in tubs or porch pots.

B. Japonica. Round light green leaves, slightly faster growing than the English boxwood. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per flat; in 2½ to 3 inch pots, 10c to 15c each; trimmed specimen, pyramidal and round, \$2.00 to \$7.00 each.

B. Sempervirens. Very slow grower. Dark, glossy green foliage, frost resistant. Nothing better for trimmed formal specimen plants. 2½ inch pots, 12c each; 3 inch pots, 15c each; trimmed specimens, \$4.00 to \$12.00 each.



COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA

Callistemon

C. Speciosa. (Bottle Brush.) Ten feet. A hardy shrub of rapid growth, doing well in almost any soil. Covered at times with long red anthers which form a cylindrical looking flower resembling a bottle brush. Very attractive. 1 gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Cassia

C. Artemisioides. Six feet. Silver grey, finely cut foliage, clear yellow, sweet scented flowers, very drought resistant. 1 gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

C. Tomentosa. 20 feet. Strong grower. Light green. Pinnate leaves. Flowers in flat terminal clusters, borne in profusion during the winter months. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, 5 to 6 ft., bushy, \$1.75 each.

Photinia

P. Arbutifolia. (California Holly.) Twelve feet. Medium fast grower. Native California shrub. Covered at Christmas time with large clusters of holly berries. Drought resistant. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, bushy, \$2.50 each.

Coronilla

C. Glauca. Beautiful shrub, foliage fine gray green. Flowers deep golden yellow. 1 gallon cans, bushy, 2½ ft., 60c each.

Choisya Ternata

C. Ternata. (Mexican Mock Orange.) Compact shrub of medium fast growth, attaining eventually a height of eight feet. Leaves light glossy green, divided into three leaflets. Bears a profusion of very fragrant white flowers. Balled specimen plants, \$2.00 each.

Coprosma

C. Baueri. (Varnish Plant.) Five feet. Handsome low growing shrub, bright green leaves, giving the appearance of having been varnished. Bushy plants in 1 gallon cans, 40c each; in 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Cotoneaster

C. Franchetti. Eight feet. China. A beautiful shrub, well meriting its popularity. Graceful arched branches, medium olive grey foliage, distinctly downy. Pink flowers, followed by orange berries. 1 gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

C. Horizontalis. One of our best trailing shrubs. Leaves dark shiny green; flowers pink followed by multitudes of bright red berries. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

C. Microphylla. Similar to the Horizontalis but of more upright habit. Leaves slightly smaller. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

C. Panosa. A very attractive, vigorous growing variety. White flowers followed by many rich red holly-like berries. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each; strong field plants, very bushy, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

Crataegus

See Pyracanthas, which is the proper name.

Diosma

D. Reevesi. (Breath of Heaven.) A wonderful drought resistant plant. Foliage heath-like, having a delightful spicy perfume. Flowers pure white in the spring, completely covering the bush. 1 gallon cans, bushy, 60c each; balled specimen plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Duranta

D. Plumeri. (Golden Dew Drop.) Rapid growing, tall, spreading shrub. Light green foliage, lavender blue flowers born on terminal clusters followed by bright yellow iridescent berries. 1 gallon cans, 40c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 each.

Erica

E. Mediterranea. (Heath or Heather.) Twenty feet. Densely branched shrub. Fine needle-like dark green foliage. In spring the flowers completely cover the plant. 1 gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

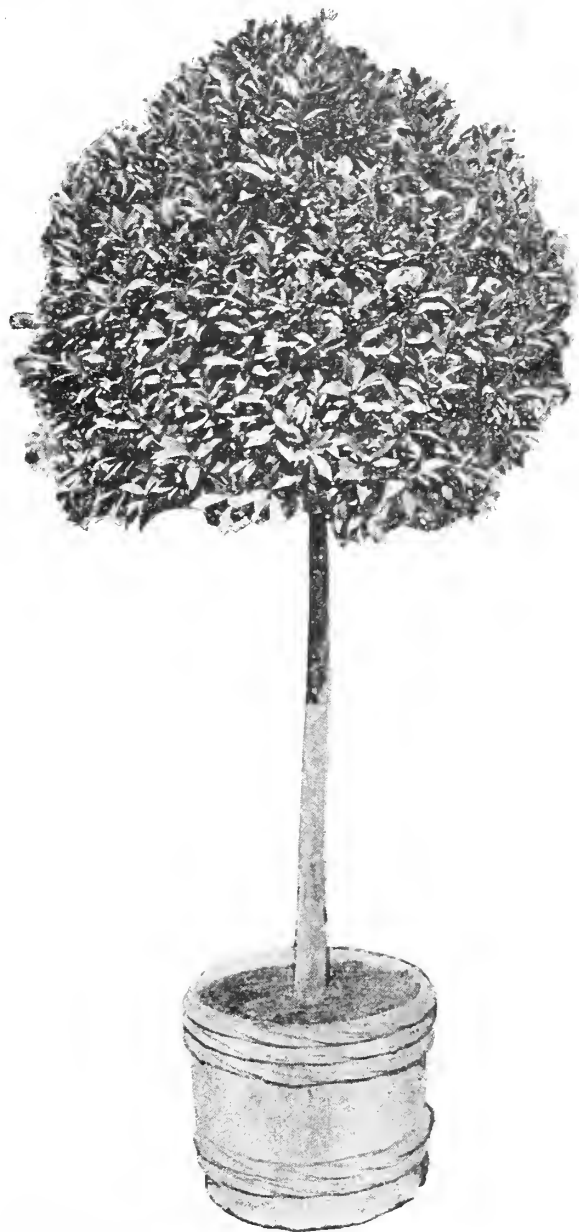
E. Melanthera. Four feet. One of the most popular of the heather family. Foliage similar to the Mediterranean, slightly softer. From November to March the plants are a solid mass of lavender pink flowers. Thrives both along the coast and inland. Requires good drainage. 1 gallon cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; balled plants, \$2.00 each.

E. Persoluta Alba. Very bushy compact shrubs. Finest and most delicate foliage of all. Small bell shaped white flowers, very striking while in bloom. Balled bushy plants, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each.

Eugenia

E. Hookerii. (Bushy Cherry.) Of comparative recent introduction. Medium large bronze-green foliage. Fast growing and not quite as compact as the following. Yellow flowers followed by cherry red fruit. Will not stand much frost. 1 gallon cans, 60c; in 5 gallon cans and balled, 75c per ft.

E. Myrtifolia. Similar to the above, more compact. Best variety for trimming into formal specimens; leaves smaller than on the Hookerii. 1 gallon cans, bushy, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon and balled plants, 75c per ft.



LAURIS NOBILIS—BAY TREE

Escallonia

E. Montevidensis. Twelve feet. Best white variety; bright glossy green foliage at all times. Excellent for forming a thick bank of verdure. Produces a great abundance of pure white flowers. 1 gallon cans, 2½ ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 7 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

E. Rosea. Ten feet. Leaf, round and serrated, dark green; flowers, beautiful dainty pink. 1 gallon cans, 2½ ft., 60c each; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 7 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

E. Rubra. Five feet. Compact dwarf variety; flower much darker than the preceding. One of the best for average garden use. 1 gallon cans, 2 ft., 60c; 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each.

Evonymus

A group of very hardy, bushy, compact shrubs, fine for hedges and for planting in with other shrubs. The varieties are all very similar except for the coloring in the leaves.

E. Erecta Veridis. Very compact, small, bright, green leaves, columnar in form. Good for small hedges or small tub plants. Bushy field plants, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.25 each; 20 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each.

E. Alba-Marginata. Green leaves with an edging of white. Balled compact specimens, 18 inches, \$1.50; 24 inch, \$2.00 each.

E. Erecta compacta. Fast growing variety; leaves dark green. One of the easiest to grow. Balled plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3½ to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

E. Aurea Marginata. (Golden Evonymus.) Leaves bright golden yellow in the center with green around the edges. A very hardy semi-dwarf variety of easy culture. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c; balled, 2½ feet, \$1.75; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

E. Lutea Variegata. (Duc d'Anjou.) Leaves more pointed than the preceding, with the coloring reversed on the leaves. Compact, rather conical in shape. Balled, 2½ ft., \$2.00 each.

Genista (Broom)

G. Canariensis. Six to eight feet. Leaves small light green. Flowers, small, yellow, pea shaped; free bloomer. 1 gallon cans, 50c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

G. Fragrans. Five feet. A more dwarf compact variety, free bloomer in the spring, completely covered with yellow flowers, bearing a delightful fragrance. Potted, 4 inch pots, 35c; 1 gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

G. Scoparius. (Scotch Broom.) Ridged erect, branches almost leafless. Flowers, pea shaped, yellow with dark crimson wings. 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

G. Hispanica. (Spanish Broom.) Upright, almost leafless, dark green, round branches. Very drought resistant. Large yellow pea shaped flowers during the summer months. 1 gallon cans, 50c to \$1.00; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$1.50 each; 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

Grevillea

G. Thelemanniana. Six to eight feet. Soft finely cut lacy foliage. Unless touched by frost, a continuous bloomer. Scarlet-red flowers, curved and twisted-like claws, born in terminal clusters. Does best in dry sunny location. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

Hakea

H. Laurina. Ten to fifteen feet. Eucalyptus like foliage. Flowers, red balls covered with projecting white styles, very odd and attractive. 1 gallon, 2½ feet, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, bushy, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

H. Suaveolens. Sharp, rigid, needle-like foliage. Stands more frost than the Laurina. Planted principally for its ornamental foliage.

Hibiscus Sinensis

Very attractive fall blooming shrubs. Foliage glossy, dark green, sensitive to frost. These plants should have a place in every garden where the climate will permit.

Single Scarlet. Continuous bloomer. Flower sometimes seven inches across.

Double Salmon. Very attractive variety.

Double Red. A very beautiful red flower. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Hydrangea

H. Hortensis. A very beautiful shade-loving plant. Will stand sun close to the coast. Leaves, large glossy green. Immense snow-balled shaped flower heads, but usually soft pink or blue tints. The deep blue color can be produced by adding iron rust to the soil. Potted, 50c; 1 gallon cans, 60c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each.



HYDRANGEA

Jasminum

J. Primulinum. Of trailing habit, sometimes used as a vine. Bright green foliage, golden yellow rose-like flowers, born during the winter and spring. Extremely hardy in all respects. 1 gallon cans, 2½ feet, 50c; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Lantana

A drought-resistant, sun-loving group of plants, continuous bloomers unless touched by frost. Older plants will recover after the frost and soon be a mass of blooms. One of our most colorful plants. Tall growing, six to twelve feet, red, orange, pink, yellow and white. Semi-dwarf three to five feet, cream, pink, orange, red, copper. Potted, 2½ inch pots, 12c each; 4 inch pots, 25c each; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Trailing lavender only. The hardiest of all. A very fast grower; continuous bloomer. Very good for bank or ground cover. \$10.00 to \$12.00 per 100.

Leptospermum

L. Laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree.) Foliage, olive green, similar in shape to the tea leaf. Branch arched and spreading. Fast grower, covered in the spring with small white flowers. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Leonotis

L. Leonurus. (Lion's Tail.) At times bearing clusters of tassel like flowers of deep orange color. 3 inch pots, 15c each; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Ligustrum (Privet)

Used principally for hedges. Many varieties. Serve equally well as individual plants. Very hardy as to drought, frost and wind. The flowers of all varieties are borne in large spikes very much like the lilac. A very heavy sweet fragrance.

L. Cilium. (Lusidum.) Dwarf, three to four feet. Compact growth; leaves, leathery, dark green. Very fine for specimen plants. Balled, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

L. Japonica. (Japanese Privet.) Leaves, dark green; oval shaped. One of best hedge plants. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$2.00 per 100; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

L. Nepalense. Small leaves, oblong ovate leaves about one inch long. Flowers, white. The most popular low-priced hedge plant. In flats, \$2.00 per flat; 100 to the flat; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

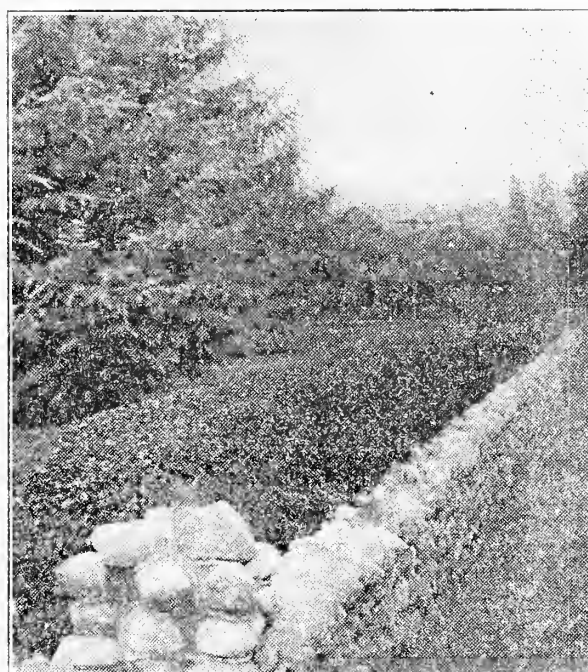
L. Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) A strong growing pyramidal shrub, very good for high hedges. In flats, 100 to the flat, \$2.00 per flat; 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

L. Ovalifolium aurea Marginata. (Golden Privet.) Very much like the preceding except for the golden edge surrounding the leaves. White flowers. In flats, \$2.50 per 100; 1 gallon cans, 40c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each; field plants, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

Laurustinus (See Viburnum)

Lippia

L. Citriodora. (Lemon Verbena.) Foliage, highly lemon scented; fast growing spreading arch branches. Flowers borne in pyramidal spikes. 1 gallon cans, 50c each.



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM

Lonicera

L. Nitida. (Upright Honeysuckle.) Six feet; very small privet-like leaves. Flowers, small, followed by beautiful purple fruit. 1 gallon cans, 50c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Melaleuca

M. Armillaris. (Drooping Melaleuca.) Fifteen feet. Very graceful spreading branches; leaves, small, soft green; flowers creamy-grey, like a very small bottle brush. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 each.

M. Hypericifolia. Fifteen feet. Rapid growing, upright shrub. Leaves, light green. Flowers, orange, scarlet. 1 gallon cans, 50c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

M. Nesselrophi. Strong spreading variety, resembling the *Leptospermum* leaves, slightly thicker. Flowers, rosy pink or lavender. 1 gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Myrtus

M. Communis. Without a question of a doubt, one of the best hedge and specimen plants we have. Beautiful, glossy, dark green leaves. Much like the English Boxwood leaves. Very hardy, standing the heat and frost wonderfully well. Foliage very aromatic. In pots, 8 inches, 20c; 1 gallon cans, 15 to 18 inches, 50c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00; balled, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

M. Microphylla. Very much the same as the preceding. Leaves smaller and more compact. Flowers, light yellow, followed by blue berries. 1 gallon cans, 60c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00; balled, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.



MYRTUS MICROPHYLLA
(Small Leaved Myrtle)

Nandina

N. Domestica. Eight to ten feet. A beautiful rather dwarf upright growing shrub. Leaves compound with numerous leaflets, red when young, changing to green as they reach maturity, assuming a beautiful copper tone in the winter. In the autumn it is covered with clusters of showy red berries. Fairly hardy. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50; balled, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

Nerium (Oleander)

The Oleander is one of the showiest shrubs. Very hardy, fast growing, drought resistant shrub. Beautiful blooms of red, pink, salmon and white, both in the double and single. 1 gallon cans, 2½ to 3 ft., 50c; 3 gallon cans, \$1.50; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$3.00; field plants, specimens, \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.



OLEANDER—SINGLE RED

Pittosporum

In this group we find some of our hardiest and most useful shrubs. They are long lived and usually attain a good height. The flowers are very fragrant.

P. Crassifolium. 16 to 20 feet. Soft silvery foliage, rather sparsely placed. Flowers, red. An attractive shrub for English Architecture. 1 gallon cans, 18 to 30 inches, 50 to 75c; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.75; balled, \$1.00 per foot.

P. Eugenioides. Fifteen feet. Erect, symmetrical growth. Long, narrow, yellowish-green leaves, edges rather wavy. Bark almost black, compact close branches. Can be used for hedges or individual plants. 1 gallon cans, 18 to 24 inch, 60c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.75; balled plants, \$2.50 to \$10.00.

P. Tenuifolium. (Nigricans.) In general appearance resembling the preceding; foliage, darker green. Stands more frost. Prices same as on *Eugenioides*.

P. Tobira. A spreading massive type. Rather bowl shaped leaves, dark green and thick. Flowers numerous and very fragrant. Pure white. 1 gallon cans, 18 inch, 75c each; field plants, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

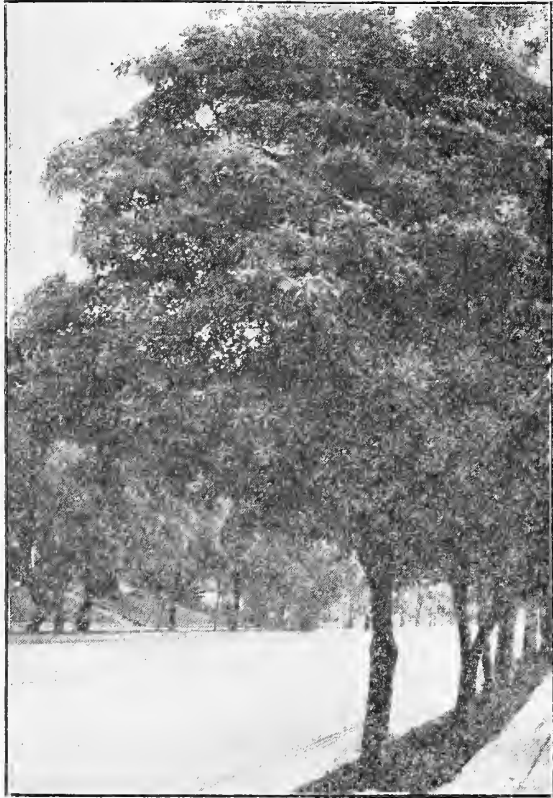
P. Tobira Variegatum. Same as the above except that the leaves are marked with clear white. Prices per plant same as the above.

P. Undulatum. Twenty feet. Will make a beautiful round shade tree or can be trimmed as specimen plant. Leaves a very rich glossy green compact growth. Flowers white, very fragrant, followed by orange cherry-like fruit. 1 gallon cans, 50 to 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.00; balled plants, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

P. Viridiflorum. Twenty feet. Almost identical to the *Tobira* but more upright growth. Flowers, intensely fragrant and green in color. Prices same as the *Undulatum*.

Plumbago

P. Capensis. Semi-climbing shrub, very drought and pest resistant. Blooming continuously with large light blue flower clusters. The top frost kills easily but will return from the roots. 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.



PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM

Pyracantha (Burning Bush)

P. Lelandii. Very deserving of its popularity. Hardy evergreen shrub, bright green foliage; flowers, white, followed by clusters of orange-red berries from September to March. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

P. Angustifolia. Eight feet. Long narrow olive green leaves; branches, thorny and spreading; flowers white, berries yellow shading to orange in winter. 1 gallon cans, 60c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

P. Crenulata. 15 feet. Excellent tall growing variety. Leaves, dark glossy green. White flowers in the spring followed in the fall and winter by bright red berries. Very good for hedge work as well as specimen plants. In flats for \$5.00 per hundred; 2½ inch pots, \$12.00 per 100; 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

P. Yunnanensis. Similar to the Crenulata, larger leaves and berries. In flats, \$5.00 per 100; 2½ inch pots, \$12.00 per 100; 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

Raphiolepis

R. Ovata. Eight feet. Leaves, leathery dark green; branches, upright and compact. In the summer covered with white flowers, followed by beautiful purple berries. 1 gallon cans, 75c; balled plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Streptosolen

S. Jamesoni. Bright colored free flowering shrubs. Graceful arching branches. Orange-yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Will stand about the same frost as Lantana. 1 gallon cans, 60c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00.

Tecoma

T. Capensis. Twenty feet. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Graceful arching branches. Flowers trumpet shaped, bright orange-red with protruding stamens. Very attractive. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$2.50 each.

Veronica

Dwarf compact shrubs; will not stand intense heat, but will stand quite a little cold. Very useful for edging and foreground planting. Fine for mass planting and for planting around the base of buildings. Should be pruned to keep from getting unsightly.

V. Andersoni. Long elliptic foliage, blue flowers borne on graceful spikes. 1 gallon cans, 50c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

V. Carnnia. Rather long very dark green leaves. Compact upright branches. Beautiful pink flowers. Price same as above.

V. Cupressoides. Very compact foliage. Very fine. Many times taken for one of arbovitae. Very attractive but needs frequent pruning to keep it in shape. Balled plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

V. Decussata. One of the hardiest and most satisfactory. Bright green foliage. Deep blue flower spikes. 1 gallon cans, 50c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

V. Glaucophylla. Dense silvery grey foliage, resembling in shape the foliage of Boxwood. Price same as the above.

V. Imperialis. The most showy of them all. Large dark green leaves, tinged with red. Almost a continuous bloomer with large reddish-lavender spikes. Very attractive and the most popular. 1 gallon cans, 50c; field plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Viburnum

V. Tinus. (Laurustinus.) A well known universally grown shrub. A wonderful winter bloomer. Branches upright with dark green slightly curled leaves. Flowers, pinkish-white in clusters, followed by dark blue berries. 1 gallon cans, 50c; balled specimen plants, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each.

V. Japonicum. Very large, fast grower. May be trimmed lower. Large leaves resembling English Laurel. White fragrant flowers in clusters. Very hardy and fine for large masses where quick effects are desired. 1 gallon cans, 60c to 85c each; field plants, \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

V. Rhytidophyllum. A most unusual type, large pointed leaves, five to eight inches long. Leaves and stems very rough, peculiar bronze-green in color. Very striking berries said to be red. In 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c; balled, \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

Give PLANTS
TREES, POTTED FERNS
for Gifts

They grow like friendship

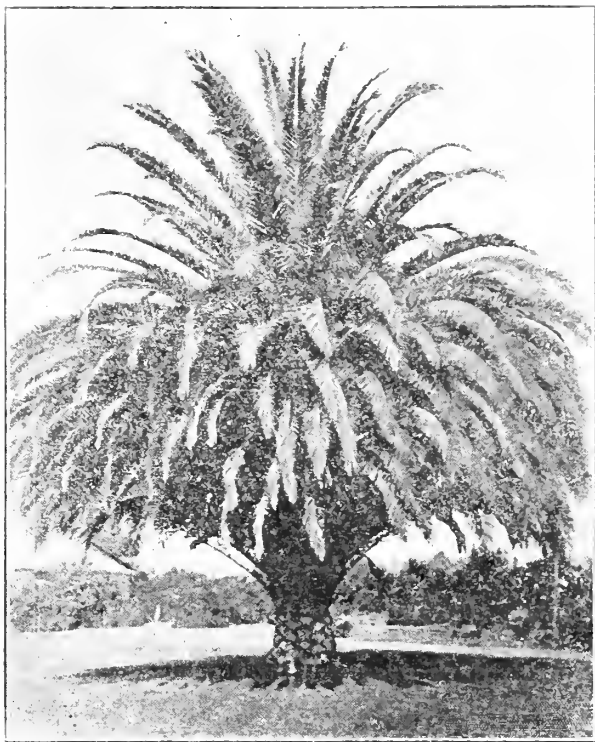
Palms and Bamboos

We list below only varieties which do well in the Southwest. When a tropical or semi-tropical effect is desired, there is nothing that can equal the palms.

Cocos

C. Australis. (Pindo Palm.) Where a medium low palm is desired these have no equal. The pinate leaves are of silvery-green color, gracefully arched and recurved. Very hardy and easy to grow. Balled or boxed, 2½ feet up, at \$1.00 per foot.

C. Plumosa. (Queen Palm.) The most beautiful of all our palms. Long, graceful fronds. These palms are very susceptible to frost when young. Where the climate will permit this growth, they are wonderful as avenue palms. Stock very limited. When available about \$2.00 per foot.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS

Chamaerops

C. Excelsa. (Windmill Palm.) Trunk is tall, rather slender and very hairy; leaves, fan shaped and deep cut. Very good for small gardens or to line driveways as it takes up very little space. Balled or boxed at \$2.00 per foot.

C. Humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm.) Very much like the Excelsa but dwarf. Fine for pot culture. 5 gallon cans or boxed. \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

Cycas

C. Revoluta. (Sago Palm.) Round stem, crowned with dark green pinnate leaves. Very hardy and fine for pot culture or open garden planting where very dwarf variety is desired. Small plants, \$1.50; specimen plants \$25.00 to \$50.00.

Erythea

E. Edulis. (Guadalupe Palm.) This is, perhaps, one of the best fan palms of this locality because of very bright and very fresh appearance of the leaves. 1 gallon cans, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; balled plants up to 5 feet at \$2.00 per foot.

Phoenix

P. canariensis. (Ornamental Date Palm.) This variety is intensively planted and by far the most popular in California. Very hardy fast growing type. 1 gallon cans, 1 to 2 feet, 75c each; in 5 gallon cans or balled up to 8 feet, \$1.50 per foot.

Washingtonia

W. Robusta. Native of California; desirable where a tropical effect is wanted. Tall growing, with large fan shaped leaves. Very good for parks or avenues. \$2.50 to \$50.00 according to size.

Kentia

K. Belmoreana. The hardiest and most decorative palm for indoor use that we have. Of very slow growth, dark-green, very graceful foliage. \$2.00 to \$10.00 each, according to size.

Bamboos

Dendroclamus Latifolius. (Giant Bamboo.) The best giant bamboo: branches 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet high; leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide. In clumps, \$2.50 to \$25.00.

Bambusa Philapense. Six feet. A dwarf, very graceful variety with light green foliage. In 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Musa

M. Sapientum. (Common Banana.) A tall rapid growing type; will produce fruit in favored localities. 1 gallon cans, 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

M. Ensete. (Abyssinian Banana.) Twenty feet. Leaves more upright than the above. Very large with heavy red rib running up the underside of the leaf. One of our best plants for tropical effect. 1 gallon can, 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.

Dracaena

D. Indivisa. Thirty feet. Leaves arched, long and sword-like born at the head of a very slender trunk. Very good for use with Spanish and Moorish architecture. 1 gallon cans, 75c; 5 gallon cans and balled up to 5 feet, \$1.00 per foot. Larger specimens priced according to size.

Phormium

P. Tenax. (New Zealand Flax.) Excellent plant of unusual and striking appearance. Long upright green leaves, 1½ to 2 inches wide and 2 to 5 feet long. Flower stalk, reddish purple. 6 to 8 feet long. 1 gallon can, 75c; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each; field clumps up to \$5.00.

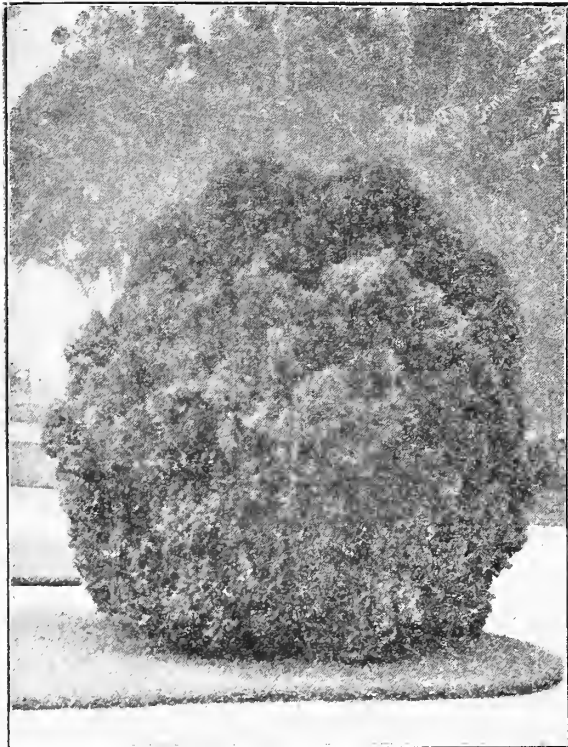
P. Tenax Vertchianum. Similar to the above. With creamy white streaks in the leaves. Prices same as the preceding.

Coniferous or Cone-Bearing Trees

Very effective where specimen plants or trees are desired. We list below some of the more hardy varieties. For varieties not listed or for information as to where to plant, write us and we will be pleased to make suggestions.

Arborvitaes (Thuya)

A. Orientalis Compacta. Very handsome compact columnar variety, leaves or needles giving the appearance of having been pressed in a book. Field plants, 1½ to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.



GOLDEN ARBORVITAE

A. Orientalis Aurea Nana. (Berckman Dwarf Ever Golden Arborvitae). Of very dwarf habit, compact with flattened branches, the tips of which are ever a bright golden yellow. Considered by many to be the most beautiful of all the Arborvitaes. 1 to 4 feet at \$1.50 per foot.

A. Green or American. Rather fast growing, pyramidal green variety. Field plants, 1½ to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

A. Meldensis. Somewhat like the above, more oval in shape. 1½ to 5 feet. \$1.00 per foot.

Cedrus (Cedar)

C. Deodara. (Himalayan Cedar.) A very handsome fast growing pyramidal tree. Needles soft and of a silvery blue color. 2 to 7 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

Cryptomeria

C. Japonica Elegans. (Japanese Cedar.) A more or less low growing tree of very dense structure. The foliage is bluish green, changing to bronze during the winter months. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50 each; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

Cupressus (Cypress)

The Cypress are usually tall or medium sized trees of columnar shape, drought resistant, and will grow in almost any soil.

C. Arizona. (Arizona Cypress.) A handsome bluish green pyramidal tree. Very hardy and does well from the coast to hot interiors. 1 gallon cans, 2½ feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c; 5 gallon cans, 4 to 6 feet, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

C. Macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) The well known native of California. Used principally for hedges and windbreaks. In flats of 100, \$2.50 per 100. 1 gallon cans, 50c to 75c each; 5 gallon cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50; field specimen, \$3.50 to \$7.50.

C. Guadalupensis. Foliage similar to the Arizona, branches wider spreading. Field plants, 3½ to 6 feet, \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.



CEDRUS DEODARA

C. Sempervirens. (Italian Cypress.) Probably the tallest and most slender of them all. Branches upright with a columnar effect. Very good for gateways or formal effects. 1 gallon cans, 2½ to 3 feet, 60c each; balled or canned, 4 to 7 feet, 60c per foot.

Chamaecyparis (Lawson Cypress)

The genus Chamaecyparis is closely related to the Cypress, and for purposes of distinction it is often called the "Flat branched Cypress," since the branchlets are arranged so as to lie in a plane. The branchlets are feathery and drooping in appearance. Highly recommended for park and garden planting. While young they may be used for indoor ornamentation.

C. Lawsoniana Alumi. (Blue Lawson Cypress.) The foliage of the Lawsoniana Alumi is of a bluish metallic hue, rather dwarf and pyramidal in growth. One of the most beautiful and deservedly popular. Unexcelled for growing in tubs or individual specimen plants. Price balled 1½ to 5 ft., \$1.00 per foot.

C. Lawsoniana Argentea. (Silvery Lawson Cypress.) A very graceful silvery type, with close compact branchlets, which droop outward slightly at the tip. Balled 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25 each.

C. Lawsoniana Pendula. (Weeping Lawson Cypress.) Very handsome; medium fast in growth. Graceful pendulous branches. Very good for specimen planting. Balled, 2 to 5 feet 75c per ft., 5 to 8 ft., \$1.00 per ft.

Juniperus (Junipers)

Include both trailing, semi-prostrate and erect plants. Most species show two kinds of foliage on the same tree. One needle-like in whorls of three, the other scale-like in rows of four. They are all of a hardy nature and very easily grown.

J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana. A low growing Juniper of very graceful habit. Foliage is beautiful silvery green. Stock very limited. Balled, 1 to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

J. Sabina Tamariscifolia. Two feet, average height. One of the best low growing Junipers. Very good for corner work, at the corners of walks and driveways. Balled, 1 to 5 feet, \$1.00 per foot.

J. Virginiana Glauca. (Blue Virginia Cedar.) A very Glauca form of the so-called eastern "Red Cedar." The silvery color very pronounced, and its habit is graceful and pleasing. Valuable for formal work. 1 to 4 feet at 60c per foot.

J. Procumbens. Trailing common variety. Foliage deep green. 1 gallon can, 75c to \$1.00 each. Balled from the field, \$1.00 per foot.

J. Hibernica. (Bird Nest Juniper.) Very much like the common Irish Juniper except the branches tend to flare out giving the impression of large bird nests. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Libocedrus

L. Decurrens. (Incense Cedar.) (White Cedar.) 100 feet. A noble tree of vigorous close growth. Foliage large as that of the arborvitae. Bright glossy green color. Of very easy culture. Balled, 1 to 5 feet at \$1.00 per foot.

Picea (Spruce)

Symmetrical trees of straight upright growth with branches produced in whorls. Leaves or needles very much like the firs. The difference being that the needles are borne on short leaflets or stalks, whereas, in the case of firs, the needles are directly on the branches. Stock very limited. Write for special quotations on these if desired.

Pinus (Pine)

A well known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance. We list only the pines of vigorous growth.

P. Halepensis. (Aleppo Pine.) Sixty feet. Rapid spreading growth. Leaves are rather light green; medium length. Field plants, 2 to 6 feet, \$1.00 per foot.



PINUS RADIATA

P. Canariensis. (Canary Island Pine.) Eighty feet. The majesty of its form coupled with its unusually long leaves make this the most beautiful. The new growth is silvery white. Thrives well under all conditions. 2 to 5 feet, 60c per foot.

P. Radiata. (P. insignis.) (Monterey Pine.) One hundred feet. Native of California. Very well known variety. A very rapid grower, upright and by far the most handsome. Leaves very dark green. 1 gallon cans, 75c each; balled, 2 to 6 feet, 60c per foot.

Retinispora

R. Leptoclada. Very dense round headed shrub, foliage bluish green, changing in cold weather to a bronze, returning to the bluish green again in the spring. Balled, 1 to 4 feet, 75c per foot.

R. Plumosa. Dwarf. Compact tree of compact regular outline. Foliage very feathery, of russet-green color. At its best near the coast. Balled, 1½ to 4 feet, 75c per foot.

FEW, indeed, are the houses which can not be benefited by the addition of a group, or at least one coniferous plant. Their bright evergreen needle-like foliage adds richness to the bungalow and an air of stateliness to villa or country house.

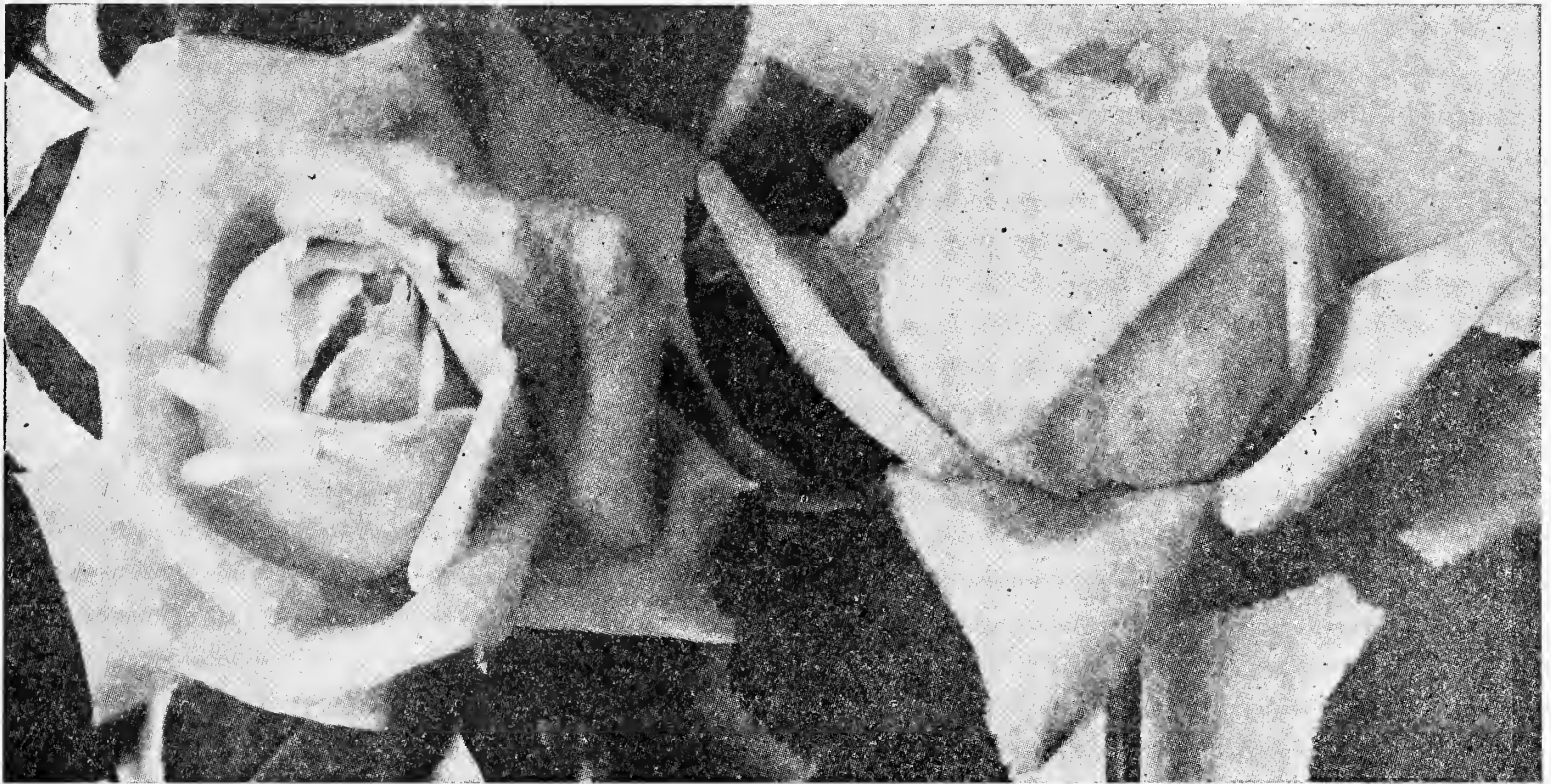
At our nursery, you will find just the type to suit your particular need. You will find growing in our fields and established in containers, thousands of these interesting plants.

Drive out to our sales yard and see for yourself, we shall be pleased to show you the stock, the possibilities and advantages of such a planting, without any obligation on your part.

Roses

The rose is without question our most popular flower, for cutting and out-door ornamentation. The rose is at its best on the Pacific Coast and, therefore, is deserving of a place in every one's garden. Where no special place is set apart for bush roses, they may, to a limited extent, be used in groups among other shrubs. The bush roses make their finest effect when planted in rows or beds. Therefore, wherever possible, it is suggested that they be used in this way.

The climbing roses are to be used on fences, trellises, pergolas, and summer houses.



SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

Planting and Cultural Note

Rose plantings should always be in full sunlight. They will grow in any good soil. The preference, however, of all varieties except the Tea, is for rich, well drained, loam. The Tea varieties do well on light or even sandy soil. When setting roses, the soil should be thoroughly loosened to a depth of 15 to 18 inches. When planting budded varieties, set the bud 3 inches below the surface of the soil. Leave a little basin around each plant, which should be filled with water several times at the time of planting. As soon as the surface has dried out sufficiently, cultivate to conserve the moisture. Never plant roses in wet, sticky, soil. A good soaking every two weeks with proper cultivation is sufficient in the average soil. Do not make the mistake of trying to make your roses bloom every month in the year. They should be given a rest during July and August, by decreasing the supply of water during these two months. A light pruning at the end of August and a heavy pruning during December will give the best results. Tea roses and climbers need less pruning.

Mildew can best be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur solutions or dusting the leaves with sulphur in the morning. A generous covering of barnyard fertilizer worked around the bushes twice a year, adds quality and size to the blooms. The Green Fly, or Aphis, may be controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40" or any good nicotine solution.

The following are short descriptions of the botanical classification of roses:

HYBRID TEA. (H. T.) The Hybrid Tea roses are known as the ever-blooming roses, because they bloom all through the spring, summer and fall. Many of the best roses belong to this class, which includes doubles, singles and semi-doubles, and almost all colors.

TEA. (T.) Tea roses are as a rule more spreading in growth than Hybrid Teas, and less hardy. In this class, we find some of the best of our older roses. Very fine effects are obtained with these where conditions are congenial.

PERNETIANA. (Per.) Pernetiana roses are of comparative recent introduction. They are hardy and thrive exceedingly well on the Pacific Coast. They can be easily distinguished from other roses by the dark, green, leathery, foliage, and when in bloom by the bright salmon, yellow, orange, copper, and oriental red, shades of the blooms of the various varieties.

HYBRID PERPETUALS. (H. P.) As the name implies, very hardy grower; long vigorous shoots, large foliage, and very large, intensely, fragrant flowers. The Hybrid Perpetuals are recommended for culture in the hot interior valleys.

POLYANTHA. (Poly.) Very hardy, dwarf roses; flowers small, produced in clusters.

10 SELECTED ROSES of unusual, high quality, representing the utmost in perfection with this lovely flower.

\$1.00 EACH

Established in 5 gal. containers; after April 1, \$1.50.

America. H. T. (Hill's America). A new American production; free bloomer of excellent quality. The flowers are large, deep rose-pink in color; sweetly scented, and carried on long stems. Deep glossy green foliage and almost thornless.

Eldorado. Per. A new rose of California origin. In some respects like the Lolita Armour. Golden yellow, with peculiar tint of the Marechal Niel; base of petals slightly tinted red. Large flowers of distinct formation; free flowering and very fragrant.

Golden Emblem. Per. Long shapely buds of rich yellow; beautifully tinted with crimson on the outer petals, opening to a full, golden yellow flower. Free flowering and sweetly scented. Glossy green foliage, which is free from mildew.

Mrs. Redford. Per. Beautiful oval buds, with somewhat reflexed petals; rich, bright, apricot-orange color. Strong grower, free bloomer and mildew resistant foliage.

Mrs. W. C. Egan. H. T. Considered by many the best, light colored, pink rose. A strong grower, flowering profusely and continuously. The flower is pink in color; the reverse side of the petals a pleasing tone of soft pink; the interior is deep flesh with a golden line at the base of the petals. Flowers very large and of good form.

Sensation. H. T. Perhaps the finest red rose of recent introduction. Unusually large buds of scarlet-crimson, which last well after cutting; opening to perfect, very double flowers. The bush is vigorous, and free branching with clear, dark, green foliage. Slightly subject to mildew near the coast.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Awarded the Bagatelle prize. At present the best yellow rose ever produced. In great demand because of the definite and lovely sun flower—yellow flowers, which retain their color, indoors or outdoors, in bud or when full blown. The plants are of branching habit, with bright, leathery green foliage.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. A new rose of astonishing size and beauty. Large, beautifully shaped buds of glorious orange-pink, which are sweetly scented, and last well after cutting. The color of the flowers, when in full bloom, is oriental-red with carmine and yellow shadings. The bush is of branching habit; a vigorous grower, with bright, shiny foliage.

Souvenir de George Beckwith. (Per.) A greatly improved Lyon rose, with large full flowers of Shrimp pink color, shading to deeper yellow at the base of the petals. A strong, vigorous grower with shiny, green foliage.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. H. T. An excellent, new rose introduced from Holland. Every bud is perfect in form; very double, intensely fragrant and born on long, stiff stems. The color is deep golden yellow. A valuable addition to the yellow class.

Our roses are all strong, field grown, 2-year-old plants. Many varieties are budded, thereby insuring a maximum growth from plants, which are not hardy on their own root.

75c Each, \$6.50 per Ten

From December 15th to March 15th, when they will be handled bare-root.

Established in 5 gal. containers after April 1, \$1.25 each.

Established in 1 gal. containers after April 1, 75c each

Antoine Rivoire. H. T. Splendid bi-color rose, Pale, flesh color, on yellow background; large, full, and very free bloomer.

Constance. Per. Orange-yellow buds of perfect form, slightly streaked with crimson; developing into a deep golden yellow as they expand. Foliage glossy green, vigorous, free branching and free blooming.

J. B. Clark. H. P. Extra large flower of intense, deep, scarlet; heavily shaded, blackish crimson.



KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM

Irish Elegance. H. T. Very large, single flower, with long, pointed buds. Color bronze-orange to pink, changing to varied apricot shades while expanding. Flowers produced in abundance from early spring to the end of the flowering season.

Irish Fire Flame. H. T. Beautiful, single, long pointed buds of deep, maddery orange, opening from spiral points, passing to rich, satiny, old gold, veined with crimson. One of the best of its type.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum.) H. T. Semi-double rose of dazzling intense scarlet, of absolutely pure color. Awarded the gold medal at the National Rose Society.

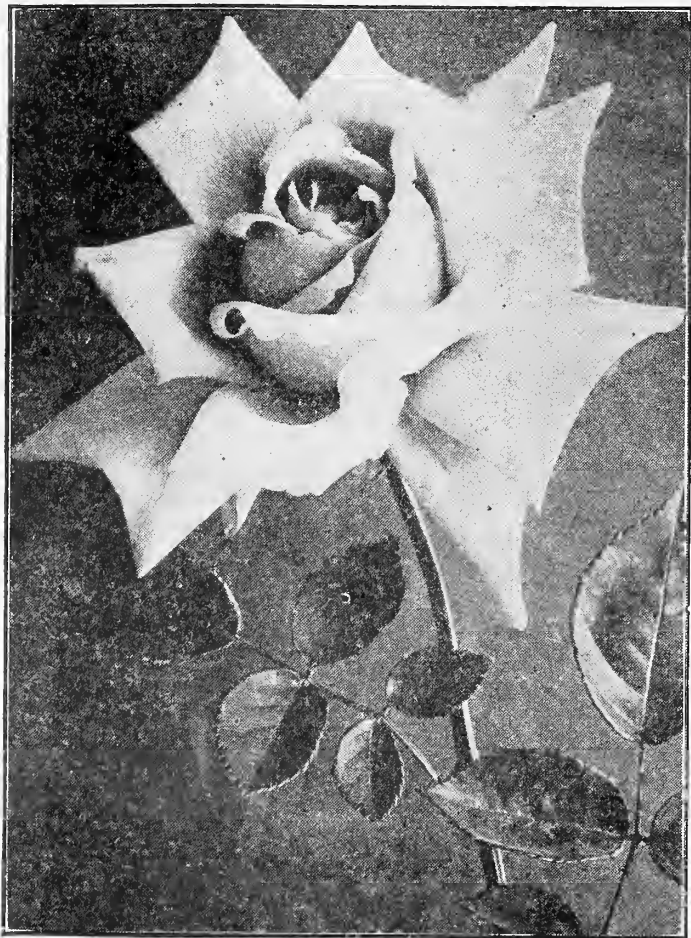
Lady Hillingdon. H. T. Deep, apricot, yellow. Long pointed bud; keeps well after cutting and does not lose its color. Foliage deep green; vigorous grower. One of the best yellow roses.

Legion. H. T. Delightful new, red, rose. Excellent color in the garden and lasts well as a cut flower. A vigorous grower, with bronze green foliage.

Lolita Armour. Per. Splendid combination of coral red and copper red; lighted from beneath by an underlying, light orange-flame color. Vigorous grower. Fragrant and free bloomer. Won Bagatelle prize, 1921.

Louise Kathryn Breslau. Per. Long, oval buds of coral red, shaded with chrome-yellow, developing into fragrant globular flowers, which present other novel shades. Plant is vigorous grower and very free bloomer; a very valuable acquisition to this class of roses.

Mme. Butterfly. H. T. This plant is a sport of the Ophelia, showing better growth with more and larger flowers. Color a harmony of pink, apricot and gold. The foliage and habit of growth are unsurpassed.



LADY HILLINGDON

Mrs. Charles Russell. H. T. One of the most popular roses for cutting. Large well-formed flowers of deep rose pink, borne on long, stiff stems. The bush is vigorous and robust.

Radiance. H. T. (Pink.) Succeeds unusually well in hot summer weather when many other varieties fail. Flowers brilliant, rosy, opaline-pink, large free, and of beautiful form with sweet fragrance. The plant is vigorous, and disease resistant under all conditions.

Red Radiance. H. T. A counterpart of Pink Radiance, except in color, which is a glowing crimson.

Rose Marie. H. T. Without exception one of the most beautiful and satisfactory pink roses for the garden. Remarkably free bloomer. Covered at all time with well formed pink buds, which, when open, retain this same clear pink. Unexcelled for garden or cut flower use.

Wm. Dreer. Per. Buds are long and pointed; rich in tone with orange yellow in the half open bud. The center shows shades of rich orange with the petals beautifully rimmed with pink. On a par with the Los Angeles.

Crusader. H. T. One of the darkest of red roses. Petals curled, buds very double and extremely showy in the garden. The plant is not large, but the foliage is good and is mildew proof.

Frank W. Dunlap. H. T. This flower won the Silver Medal for the best pink rose exhibited in the International Flower Show at New York City. Buds brilliant rose pink; flowers borne on long stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. Liable to mildew in foggy weather.

Isobel. H. T. Truly one of the most beautiful single roses ever developed. Color an orange terra cotta, with brilliant yellow stamens in the center. Excellent fragrance; a good grower, and profuse bloomer.

Selected Standard Varieties

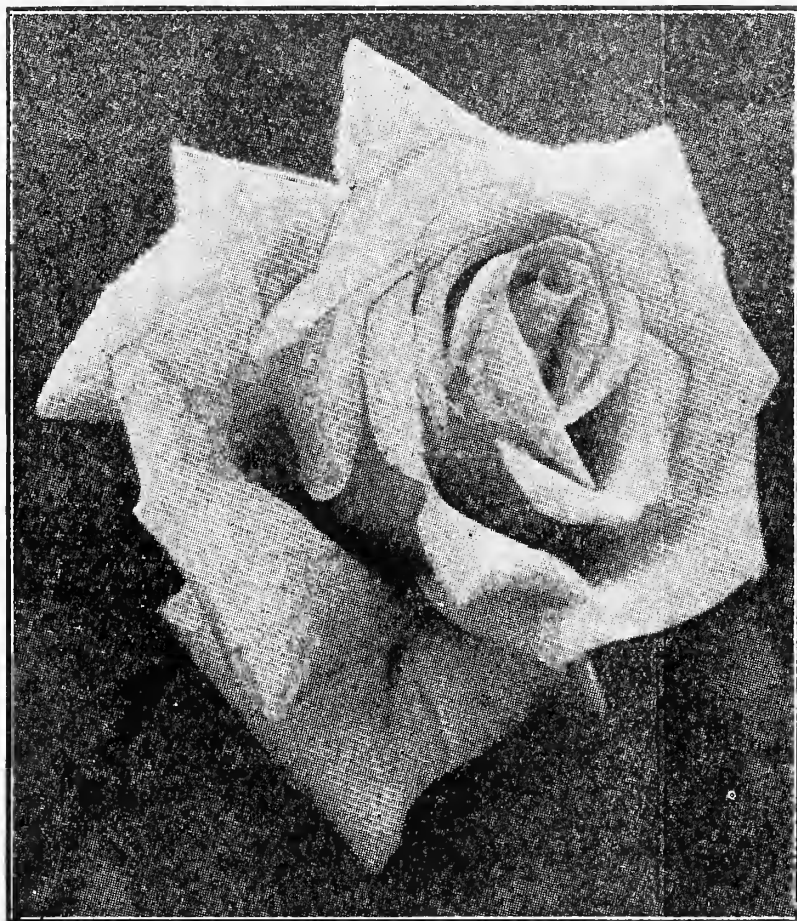
2-year-old, field grown stock, 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

From December 15th to March 15th, when they will be handled bare root.

Established in 5 gal. containers after April 1, \$1 each
Established in 1 gal. containers after April 1, 65c each

Columbia. H. T. Flowers of perfect form, both in the bud and when expanded. Color, an exquisite shade of rose-pink. The bush is vigorous and free from mildew.

Etoile de France. H. T. Large, beautifully formed, double buds and flowers, of rich velvety-crimson, with center of ruby-red. Very prolific; likes hot weather.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Frau Karl Druschki. H. P. Sometimes called the White American Beauty. Pure white in color. Free flowering, strong grower; the ideal, hardy, white rose.

General McArthur. H. T. Flowers of warm, rich crimson-scarlet; delightfully fragrant, and one of the finest roses for the garden. Erect branching habit, and very free bloomer.

Hadley. H. T. Perfect, well formed buds; flowers large, deep, velvety-crimson, retaining their color under all conditions. Excellent fragrance; very free bloomer. Unsurpassed for cutting.

Hoosier Beauty. H. T. Beautiful, well shaped buds, with well developed flowers of rich glowing crimson, with darker shadings. Upright, strong, grower; free bloomer, with good texture.

Kaiserin A. Victoria. H. T. Soft, pearly white, slightly tinted with lemon in the center. Wonderfully scented; beautifully formed buds and flowers on long graceful stems.

Los Angeles. Per. A rose that is beautiful from the opening of the bud, until the last petal falls. Producing a continuous succession of long stemmed flowers of a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to translucent gold at the base of the petals. The bush is very hardy and the growth is vigorous. Won the Bagatelle Grand Prize. Outsell all other roses.

Mme. Abel Chateney. H. T. Carmen rose with salmon shadings. Long pointed buds, opening to perfect double flowers. Strong grower and very free blooming.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H. T. One of the best clear, bright, satiny-pinks; buds of perfect form: flowers large, produced in great profusion. This rose deserves a place in every garden.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Per. Beautiful buds and flowers of rich, coral-red shaded with coppery-yellow and bright rosy-scarlet. Made famous when it won the London Daily Mail Gold Cup in 1912. Vigorous grower with bright, glossy green foliage.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Medium size flowers of delicate, soft, rosy-salmon, born in great profusion during the whole season. The bush has a strong, vigorous, compact growth. Very popular in the Southland gardens.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. H. T. A very free flowering, garden variety with copper scarlet buds opening to semi-double, deep reddish saffron blooms. Does not lose its color when cut, but deepens to a rich orange.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller. H. T. Flowers bright, pearly pink. Outside of petals vermillion rose, large and full: strong, vigorous grower.

Ophelia. H. T. Buds and flowers of perfect form and large size. A sturdy grower and very prolific bloomer.

Premier. H. T. Dark, pink flowers of good form; full size; enchanting fragrance and born on long stiff stems. A vigorous plant especially desirable for warm climates.

Sunburst. H. T. Rich yellow with orange yellow center. Flowers and buds of perfect form; excellent for cutting. Vigorous growth and very free bloomer.

Selected Roses at Minimum Cost

2-year-old field grown stock, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10

From December 15th to March 15th, when they will be handled bare root.

Established in 5 gal. containers after April 1, \$1 each
Established in 1 gal. containers after April 1, 60c each

American Beauty. H. P. Deep rosy crimson; buds of perfect form, opening to very double perfect flowers; full of delightful fragrance. The plant is a sturdy, vigorous grower, especially in the warm climates.

Cecil Brunner. (Pink.) Poly. Delicate pink blossoms, tiny buds, perfectly formed, almost continuous bloomer. The plant is very hardy and robust; the best of the baby roses.

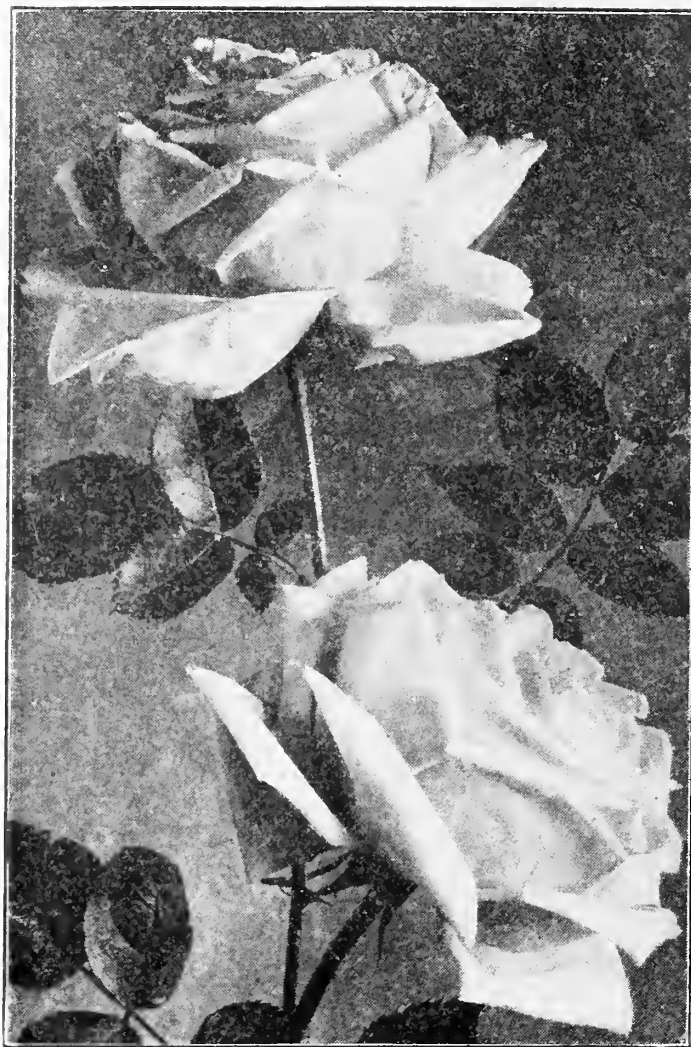
Cecil Brunner. (Yellow.) Poly. A counterpart of the Pink Cecil Brunner, except that the flowers are a beautiful, delicate, salmon yellow.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock. H. T. Bright cherry red inside; petals silvery white. Large shapely blooms, with high pointed center.

La Detroit. H. T. A beautiful perfect rose of shell-pink shading to soft rose; delightfully fragrant; very free bloomer. One of the best, old standard roses.

Maman Cochet. T. One of the finest all around roses. The bud is long, pointed, and of good form. Color is rose pink, the inner petals being a silvery rose, shaded with canary yellow. The bush is hardy and very vigorous.

Maman Cochet. (White.) T. Counter part of the Pink Cochet, with buds and flowers white.



MAMAN COCHET

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. H. T. Brilliant rose-pink, almost solid color; flowers large, full and well formed.

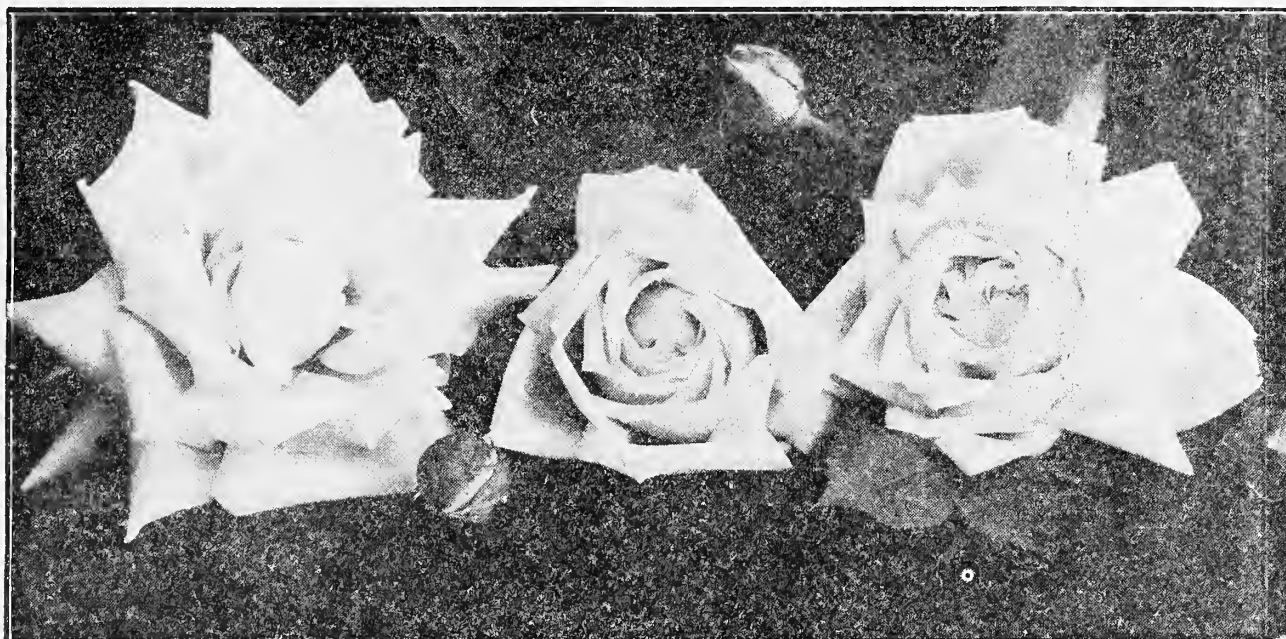
Papa Gontier. T. Fine, long buds opening into perfect, rosy crimson flowers. Free bloomer and strong grower.

Paul Neyron. H. P. The largest rose in cultivation, a handsome upright grower producing immense flowers at the end of long stiff stems. Color a deep rose pink; very fragrant.

Prince de Bulgarie. H. T. Beautiful buds of salmon yellow, expanding into perfect flowers of yellow, shaded deeper in the center. The flowers are full, produced on long stems; making this a wonderful rose for cutting.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Bright, cherry red, large and full, with delightful fragrance. Thrifty grower; dark glossy foliage.

Winnie Davis. H. T. One of the best standard varieties; clear pink in color; buds and flowers very shapely. Foliage clear bright green.



CLIMBING KAISERIN VICTORIA

Climbing Roses

Three New Climbers of Superior Quality

Cl. Los Angeles. Same excellent buds and flowers as the bush variety. Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to translucent gold at the base of the petals. A very valuable addition to the climbing varieties. 2-year-old plants, \$1.25 each; 3-year-old plants established in 5 gal. containers, \$2.00 each.

Cl. Red Radiance. One of the finest additions to the list of climbing red roses offered in modern times. Buds of perfect form; followed by flowers of glowing crimson, which, if anything, are larger than those of the bush type. The growth of the plant is very vigorous and it is a continuous bloomer. 2-year-old field grown plants, \$1.50 each; 3-year-old field grown plants, established in 5 gal. containers, after April 1, \$2.50 each.

Cl. Rose Marie. New rose of remarkable qualities. Deep pink buds of perfect form, born on long stems. Flowers large, very double, retaining their rich color during the life of the bloom. We recommend this rose as being the utmost in climbing rose perfection. Large 2-year-old budded plants, \$4.00 each.

Strong Two-year-old Bushes at 75c

Extra Large Three-Year-Old Stock in Five Gallon Cans,
Four to Eight Foot Runners, at \$1.75 and \$2.00

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rosy crimson, very fragrant; thrives best in warm climate.

Belle of Portugal. Beautiful, long graceful buds of dawn pink. The plant is hardy and a very vigorous grower.

Belle Siebrecht. Very fragrant; solid cerise in color. A splendid climbing variety.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. One of the strongest climbing roses; flowers identical with the well-known bush variety.

Cherokee White. Bright shiny green foliage at all times of the year. Flowers are single and white. Especially good for covering fences.

Cherokee Pink. Is different from the white only in color of the flowers which are bright rose pink.

Cherokee Red. Very much like the pink; flowers as a general rule a beautiful red.

Climbing Abel Chatenay. Carmen-rose with salmon shadings; long pointed buds with very double flowers.

Climbing White Cochet. Flowers and foliage the same as the well known White Cochet bush variety. A very good climber and an extremely heavy bloomer.

Climbing Pink Cochet. Identical with the White Cochet except for the flowers which are pale pink.

Climbing Chas. Russell. Wonderful rose pink in color; foliage bright green. Is extremely hardy and has a delightful fragrance.

Climbing General McArthur. Flowers dark red, equal in color and fragrance to the bush variety.

Climbing Hadley. Flowers brilliant dark crimson. One of our best red climbers.

Hoosier Beauty. Dark crimson-scarlet in color. A very strong, hardy climber.

Kaiserin A. Victoria. Exquisite buds followed by lovely white flowers of perfect shape. The best white climber.

Lady Hillingdon. Long pointed bud of a deep coppery color; flower when open a deep yellow. Thrives best in warm climate.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Wonderful deep pink climber of exceedingly hardy growth. Producing an abundance of flowers.

Mme. Ed. Herriot. Buds and flowers of a rich coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet. Very stocky, vigorous growth.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest red rose grown, the nearest to a pure scarlet, a very strong grower.

Sunburst. Golden yellow; very brilliant bud and free bloomer. Without doubt one of our best yellows.

Tausendchoen. Of the rambler type having flowers in clusters very large; shading from dark to light pink.

Wooton. Very popular carmen-red rose. Thrives well under the most adverse conditions.

Yellow Banksia. A rapid growing, thornless climbing rose. Flowers small, clear yellow. Flowers are produced on the old growth and should be pruned lightly.

Vines and Trailers

Ampelopsis

A. Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) Deciduous; very strong growing; will cling to rough surfaces. Leaves five pointed, bright green, changing to red in the fall of the year. 1 gal. cans, 2 to 3 feet, 50c to 75c.

A. Veitchii. (Tricuspidata.) Deciduous; very beautiful in spring and autumn. Leaves vary from single to three-pointed. Clings very well to any surface. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Bignonia

B. Tweediana. Will cling to almost any surface. A very fast grower with most of the foliage at the top of vine. Covered in the spring with bright yellow flowers. 5 inch pots or 1 gal. cans, 3 feet, 75c.

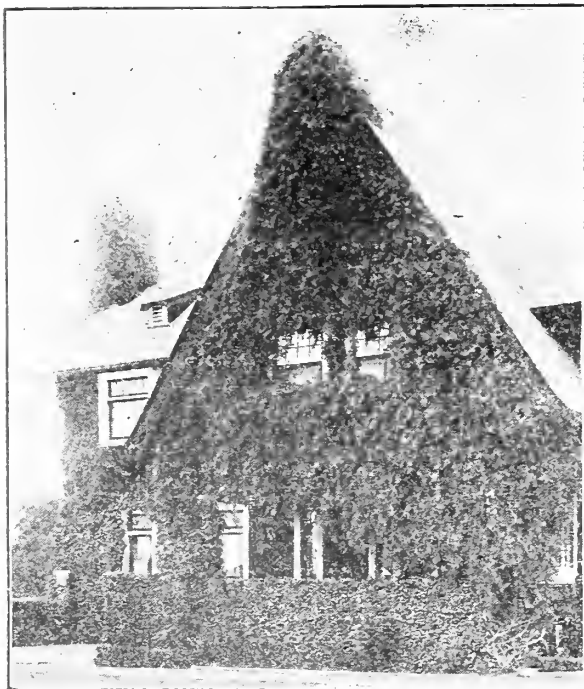
B. Venusta. The most beautiful of the Bignonias. Flowers large trumpets of rich orange-red. Borne all over the vine in pendulous clusters during the winter months. Will not stand much frost. 1 gal. cans, 2½ feet, 50c; 3½ feet, 75c; 5 feet, \$1.00.

Evonymus

E. Radicans. (Trailing Evonymus.) A very good evergreen bank cover. Leaves very small and close together. 2½ inch pots, 15c each.

Ficus

F. Repens. A much planted small leaf vine which clings to almost any surface. Leaves so close together that they completely hide the branches; evergreen. 2½ inch posts, 15c each.



BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA

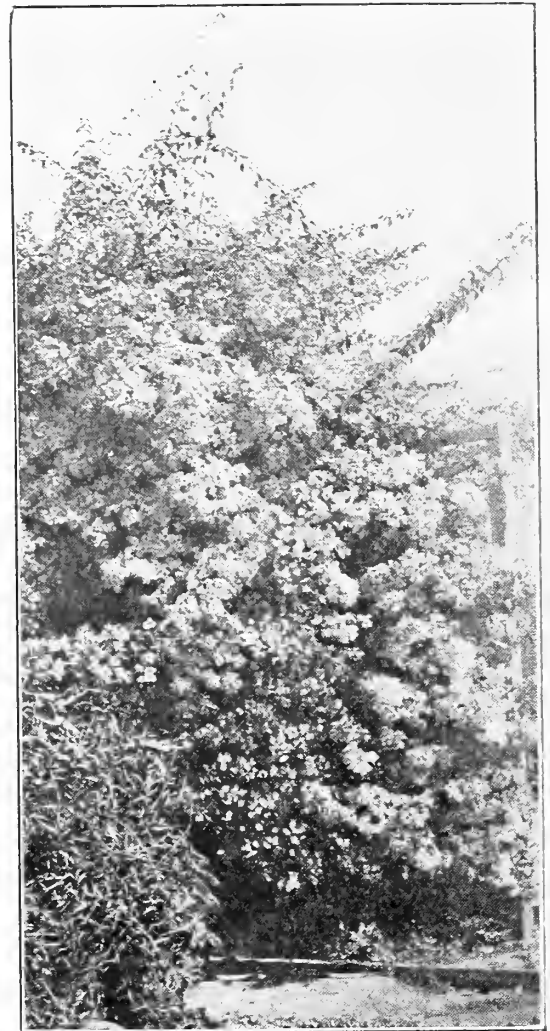
Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

Too well known to need describing. Probably the most hardy of all flowering vines. 1 gal. cans, 50c each; 5 gal. cans, \$1.50 each.

Bougainvillea

B. Crimson Lake. One of the newest Bougainvilleas. Rosy-crimson. Very much affected by frost. Small plants, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

B. Glabra Sanderiana. The most hardy of all small purple blooming varieties. In 1 gal. cans, 60c; in 5 gal. cans, \$2.00 each.



BOUGAINVILLEA

Hedera Helix

English Ivy. The well known dense green evergreen ivy. Will cling to almost any surface or can be planted as a ground cover. In hot climate it should be planted in the shade. 2½ inch pots, 15c each; 1 gal. cans, 75c.

Jasminum

J. Gracillimum. Leaves light green, long pinate fronds. Flowers white in large clusters. Very good vine. 1 gal. cans, 60c; 5 gal. cans, \$1.75.

J. Grandiflora. Flower, white. Exceedingly fragrant. Foliage very heavy. 1 gal. cans, 75c; 5 gal. cans, \$2.00 each.

J. Primulinum. Yellow flowers. Branches well covered with light green leaves of trailing habit but may be grown as shrubs if desired.

Lantana Delicatissima

L. Trailing. Fine for a bank or ground cover. Will do well in a dry hot place. A very free bloomer. Covered with lavender-blue flowers. 2½ inch pots, 15c each.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

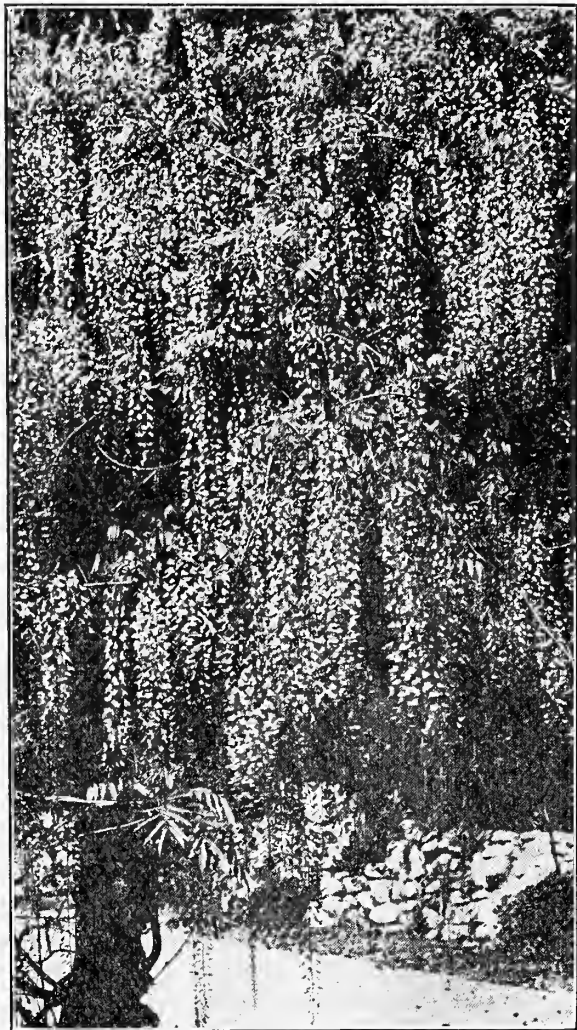
L. Japonica Rosea. (Woodbine.) A very vigorous evergreen climber; can be used as trailer for ground cover if desired as such. Leaves dark green, flowers yellowish-white, sometimes showing a little carmine tint at the edges. 1 gal. cans, 50c each; 5 gal. cans, \$1.50.

Muehlenbeckia (Wire Vine)

M. Complexa. Many times referred to as Maiden Hair Vine because of close resemblance to the Maiden Hair Fern. Very rapid grower. 1 gal. cans, 75c each; 5 gal. cans, \$2.00 each.

Sollya

S. Heterophylla. (Australian Blue Bell.) A very handsome creeping or trailing shrub. Leaves slender, rich dark green. Flowers bell-shaped, brilliant blue in color. 1 gal. cans, 60c; 5 gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.



WISTERIA CHINENSIS

Tecoma (Trumpet Flower)

T. Capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle.) A semi-climbing shrub. Flowers orange-scarlet trumpet shaped. Continuous bloomer.

T. Mackenii. Very rapid growing climbing variety. Trumpet shaped flowers. 1 gal. cans, 60c; 5 gal. cans, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Vinca (Trailing Myrtle)

V. Major. A very fast growing trailer. Fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Leaves variegated green and white; flowers blue. 2½ inch pots, 12c each.

V. Minor. Same as the Vinca Major except that the leaves are a dark glossy green. Price same as the above.



PAMPAS GRASS

Wisteria

W. Chinensis. (Chinese Wisteria.) A very fast growing variety with sky blue flowers. 2 to 8 feet, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

W. Multijuga. (Japanese Wisteria.) The most beautiful of all the Wisterias because of the length of flower spikes. The flowers are a delicate purple. 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

Ferns

We carry a complete assortment of ferns for indoor culture ranging in price from fifty cents to four dollars each. You also will find a very complete collection of ferns for outdoor use, including some specimen tree ferns. Priced from 50c to \$12.00.

Bedding Plants

Our stock of annual and perennial plants includes all of the hardy varieties of easy culture.

Grasses and Clovers

Australian Rye Grass. Very hardy; fine for back yard lawn; too coarse for the average front lawn. 35c per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Too well known to describe. About 60c per pound according to the prevailing market price.

White Clover. The very best of seed. 90c per lb.

Pampas Grass. (Argentina.) Well known very hardy grass. 1 gal. cans, 50c each; 5 gal. cans, \$2.25 each.

Bulbous Plants for the Conservatory and Garden

Narcissus

Narcissus. One of the hardiest and earliest growing of all bulbs. Can be planted from November to February in any good soil; they need to be dug every two years in order to divide the bulbs and give the ground a thorough spading and fertilizing.

Double Von Sion. The big, double golden yellow daffodil. Extra select strong bulbs. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Double White Narcissus, Silver Phoenix or Double White Daffodil. Very fragrant, resembling a Gardenia Blossom. This variety is recommended for outdoor growing. 10c each, 75c dozen.

Emperor. One of the largest and most beautiful of all Narcissus. We have made a specialty of this variety for the last ten years and have imported the largest bulbs ever seen in Los Angeles. We furnish only three-year-old, double-nosed bulbs. Produces an abundance of flowers with a deep full yellow trumpet. Price 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.


King Alfred. The most beautiful and largest of all Daffodils. Immense flowers, golden yellow, borne on long stems. Good for bedding and cut flowers. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Chinese Narcissus. The genuine Chinese Sacred Lily. Imported and offered for sale in the original Chinese baskets. Immense bulbs, surrounded by a number of small bulblets. Each 15c, \$1.50 per dozen.

Tulips

Plant in the open ground during November and December. Give same care as Hyacinths. Can be grown in pots, which should be plunged in a cool place to a depth of 12 inches, until the bulbs are well rooted. To grow tulips successfully, it is necessary to have a rich sandy soil, mixed thoroughly with sheep manure or old cow manure. The soil should be well watered during the coming season. If tulips are planted in heavy soil, sand should be used to pack around the bulbs, and at least an inch of it to be spread on top of the ground. This has a tendency to keep the ground cold and under these conditions tulips will produce large flowers on long stems, especially if the bulbs are planted on the shady side of the house or under trees.

Every season numbers of customers, having no experience with Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and Anemones, come to us, after putting in their bulbs, asking if these bulbs are going to grow. The fact that they take a long time to show any signs of growth is a good indication. It is necessary for them to make a root system before throwing up the flower stems.

 Tulip Catalog and Price List on request.

Amaryllis Vittata. The bulbs in the collection are mostly white ground, with marking of red or pink, some of them producing almost pure white flowers. This strain is different from others offered in California. Price 75c each.

Amaryllis Belladonna. This variety blooms right after the foliage disappears. The flowers are light pink and come in great profusion. Four-year-old bulbs, 15c each; mammoth size, 25c each.

Amaryllis Johnsoni. This is the red Amaryllis. Flowers large, of a beautiful dark red color. Borne on long stems. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy in Southern California, and makes a good pot plant in the northern and eastern states. 50c each.

Agapanthus Umbellatus. Called the Blue African Lily. Very hardy, producing blue flowers in great profusion all through the spring and summer. Clumps, 25c each; extra heavy, 50c per clump.

Begonia (Tuberous Rooted.) Varieties we offer are separate colors and of the erect flowering kind of the best grown Belgium grown strains. Each bulb, etc., single or double. In 5-inch pots, 35c each.

Canna. Our collection comprises all the leading varieties. Orchid flowering and all the late ones out. Each, 15c, or \$1.50 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum. Elephant's Ears. So called on account of its enormous leaves which make it a very tropical looking plant of the first order. Clumps, 20c each; gal. cans, 50c to \$1.00 each.

Calla Lilies. We have three grades of these well known lilies, all flowering sizes. 1 inch bulbs, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; small plants out of 2 1/2 inch pots, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Calla Elliotiana. Flowers the same shape as the White Calla, but of a beautiful golden yellow color. Leaves dark green covered with small white spots making this plant very attractive as a foliage or flowering plant. Two-year-old bulbs, 50c each.

Dahlias. We carry all the leading varieties of Dahlias, single and double, Cactus and Pompon varieties. No bulbous plant will produce a more continuous crop of flowers than the Dahlia in summer and fall, and no garden should be without them. The roots should be planted three inches below the surface in a rich sandy soil and plenty of water given during the growing season. The flowering stems should be carefully tied up as soon as they appear. Show Dahlias, Decorative Dahlias, and Pompon Dahlias, 25c each for standard varieties. Novelties, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Freesia Purity. Producing flowers of which 90 per cent are pure white. The bulbs we offer are of the Fischer's Purity strain and can be well recommended. Per dozen, 25c; \$1.75 per hundred.

Freesia Rainbow. New strain of Freesias of all shades and colors. A fine mixture. 75c per dozen.

Watsonias. Watsonias have a very short period of rest in Southern California and we can only deliver them during September and October. The Watsonia is one of the most beautiful additions to the Southern California collection of bulbs. Flowers of the purest white produced on stems 4 to 5 feet high, one of the finest flowers for cutting and decorating. Watsonias are in bloom about Easter and in order to have these flowers in at that time the bulbs should be planted in October or November.

We are growers of Watsonia bulbs and can offer them in white at 5c each, 50c per dozen, and the hybrid varieties in shades of red and pink at 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Tuberose. Double Pearl. Eastern grown bulbs of the double large flowering varieties. Per bulb, 10c, or \$1.00 per dozen. Delivered during January, February and March.

Bermuda Lily. Large bulbs, 25c each.

Lilium Rubrum. Grows to the same size and height as the Lilium Auratum but the flowers are of a beautiful dark red. 25c each.

Suggestions for Planting or Transplanting Deciduous and Evergreen Stock

Preparing the Ground

The situation of the orchard having been decided upon, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In many soils, especially heavy soils or those with hard pan, it is advisable to dynamite the holes. This is always best done while dry, and should never be done in sticky or clay soils if very damp. Water should be run into dynamited holes before planting the tree, otherwise it may settle too deep.

Care of Trees When Received

On arrival or immediately before planting, be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife. When the trees are received they should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure—the bark showing signs of shriveling—it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank over night, and the following day bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days, until they become normal, and may be safely planted out.

Fertilizing

We advise the planter never to put manure, and especially fresh manure, in contact with the roots of any tree. If you use manure at all be sure it is well rotted and then thoroughly mixed with earth, and it is better even then not to put it directly on the roots. For fresh manure dig the hole extra deep, put in the manure, and cover with six to twelve inches of soil before setting the tree.

Planting and Watering

When the trees are planted, water plentifully to avoid air spaces and drying out at the roots. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole and worked carefully in between every root and fiber filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may, in light soils, stand from two to three inches deeper than it did in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground, it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting. When the hole is nearly filled in, plenty of water should be run into the hole to settle and wash the soil around the roots. The earth should be packed very firmly around the roots as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter.

Care After Planting

If the weather is warm and dry and water available we advise watering again four or five days after planting, and every eight or ten days thereafter unless it rains. Continue this for the first three months; after that water every three or four weeks if possible.

However, good success can often be attained without any watering after planting if the ground is kept stirred and loose at the surface. It is especially desirable to stir the ground after every heavy rain.

The ground should be kept loose and free from weeds. It is advantageous to spread around the tree for a distance of two or three feet each way a mulch of rough manure or litter, which conserves the moisture and prevents the ground from drying out and baking.

Pruning Young Trees

We advise pruning directly after planting. If strong winds prevail, prune with the upper bud, pointing against the wind. Unbranched trees should be cut back to 18 to 30 inches if planted in orchard; door yard or other situations they may be left taller. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the top should be removed from all branched trees, but this must be done according to the best judgment of the operator, as no definite rule can be given, the object being to secure a well balanced head. The leading shoot is usually cut back to make a good branching form. Unbranched figs, persimmons and walnuts, if short, are usually not pruned until the second year, if tall they are cut back slightly; figs to 3½ feet; walnuts to about 6 or 7 feet.

Grapes should be trimmed to one stem and this cut back to 6 inches, except on extra large vines.

Only two shoots should be allowed to grow, and later one of these should be removed and the best one tied firmly to a stake to make the permanent main stem.

Later pruning will depend upon the variety of grape and upon the desired shape of vine to be grown.

Evergreen Plants

Trees and Plants with Leaves

Balled or In Pots and Cans

Established Plants versus Freshly Dug Plants

Plants or trees established, that is, grown for some time and well rooted—in pots or cans—are by far the safest to plant. They are usually not so well shaped, so bushy or so well colored as plants balled from the ground. They may, however, eventually make equally as good specimens, as they are ready to make a quick growth; whereas a freshly balled plant suffers a shock and a setback. Purchasers must choose between safety and quick growth on one hand, and size and looks on the other. Established plants, if the container is removed with care very seldom die or suffer in any way. Fresh balled plants, on the other hand, are subject to considerable loss.

Handling Balled Plants

Lift balled plants carefully, placing the hands or arms under the ball, and do not attempt to handle it when wet or soft. Never lift by the stem or top. Do not use fresh manure near the fresh planted ball, pack earth firmly and solidly around the ball. Never remove the burlap or the ropes or strings with which it is tied. All will rot away in a few weeks and offer no obstruction to the new roots. After planting firmly, the old string may be cut at the base of the tree.

Staking and Watering

Always stake and tie all tall, heavy or slender trees or shrubs, as they may become loosened by the wind, especially after watering. Water plentifully and regularly, especially in hot weather.

What and When to Plant



A TROPICAL GARDEN SCENE

January

If you have not already pruned your deciduous fruit trees and rose bushes, do so at once. Fertilize them with rotted cow manure and then spade well, or plow the ground around them. Before you work over the ground this season where you intend to have your vegetable and flower garden, spread a generous covering of cow or stable manure. Then spade over the ground, working it down with a fine rake.

Fruit Trees. Plant deciduous fruit trees such as: Apples, peaches, plums, apricots, etc., also grape vines, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, etc., and garden plants like rhubarb, horseradish, and asparagus roots. Deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs, such as poplars, sycamores, willows, elms, maples and locusts, should be planted this month.

Flowers. Seeds of snapdragons, alyssum, calendulas, candytuft, centaurea, cosmos, gaillardias, larkspur, lupin, mignonette and poppies should be planted in the open ground.

Plants. Set out plants of snapdragon, columbine, calendulas, canterberry bells, foxglove, hollyhock, pansies, penstemon, Shasta daisies, gaillardia and begonias.

Bulbs. Continue to plant narcissus, daffodils, jonquils, anemones, ranunculus, gladiolus, hyacinths, amaryllis and Japanese lilies.

February

The Lawn. The last of January and the first of February is a good time to rake the Devil Grass out of the lawn with a Devil Grass rake. Method of procedure: Cut the lawn first, then rake well with Devil Grass rake. Cut the lawn again, sow in some clover

seed (1 lb. to 200 sq. ft.), and cover this with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top dressing of well-rotted cow manure. If not raining, water lightly once a day for two weeks. This, you will find, will keep your lawn green during the following spring and summer.

Fruit Trees. This is the best month in which to plant fruit trees of all kinds, rose bushes, ornamental, deciduous, evergreen trees and shrubs. The ground is now moist from the rains; the warm, sunny days are putting warmth into it. Things planted this month will make rapid progress.

Flowers. Seeds of snapdragons, calendulas, larkspur, cosmos, poppies, scabiosa, balsam, verbenas, petunias should be planted in seed boxes. Sweet peas should be planted in the open ground.

Plants. Calendulas, hollyhocks, verbenas, stocks, delphinium, Shasta daisies, penstemon, pansies, carnations, columbine, snapdragons, foxgloves and Canterbury bells should be set out in the flower beds and along the borders.

Bulbs. Plant bulbs of the following: Gladiolus, German iris, cannas, amaryllis, lillium and tuberoses.

March

With the warm weather which comes in March, deciduous trees and shrubs can no longer be kept dormant and plantings of these and also of roses with bare roots should be completed this month. Citrus trees, guavas, avocados and feijoas can be planted to advantage at this time. Deciduous shrubs, which bloom during summer and fall, should not be pruned after this month. Do not prune spring flowering shrubs at this time. Begin the campaign against snails and slugs; they will be found under leaves, boards, stones, and any litter.

Flowers. Sow the following seeds in the open ground: Ageratum, alyssum, snapdragon, balsam, calendula, candytuft, centaurea, annual chrysanthemum, cosmos, goodetia, helichrysum, phlox, poppies, salpiglossis, salvia and sweet peas.

Plants. Snapdragons, hollyhocks, pansies, penstemons, gerberas, delphinium, calendulas, canterberry bells and columbine can be set out with little danger of loss during this month. Have a good stock of "Black Leaf Forty" on hand to spray roses and other plants which may have aphides on them.

Bulbs. Plant bulbs of the following: Cannas, gladiolus, German Iris, tuberoses (Dahlias for early flowers) and tuberous rooted begonias.

April

Do not neglect to water occasionally the trees and shrubs which you have planted this season, and any others, which appear to be dry. Remember that a thorough soaking followed by surface cultivation is far better for the plants than innumerable light sprinklings.

Trees. Evergreens and citrus trees such as oranges, lemons, guavas, loquats and avocados can be planted this month. Evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs, either balled or established in containers, make wonderful progress if planted during April.

Lawns. Lawns can be materially benefited at this time of the year by a light application of some good commercial fertilizer or by some pulverized sheep or cow manure.

Flowers. Sow seeds of annuals of all kinds, especially zinnias, balsam, snapdragons and Dahlias. The above four are very showy and do exceptionally well during the hot summer months.

Plants. Petunias, penstemons, coreopsis, centaurea, gaillardia, French marigolds, African marigolds, snapdragons, hollyhocks and candytufts do well if set out now.

Bulbs. Gladiolus, dahlias, cannas, caladium (elephant ears) tuberoses and tuberous rooted begonias can all be planted at this time of year.

May

Thin out the summer flowering annuals which have been sown in the open ground. Only if this is done, will they flower for a long time. In preparation for the succeeding spring, first sowings should be made of such perennials as polyanthus, primroses and columbine. During this month and next, take up and divide violets for next winter's bloom. The spring flowering bulbs have finished blooming; it is essential, however, to their future flowering that they be allowed to mature. Do not remove their foliage until it turns yellow. If you need the space, transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way place where they may be left to ripen. Surprising as it may seem, experience has shown that it is better to do this just after flowering than three or four weeks later.

Flowers. Sow amaranthus, zinnias, asters, helianthus, heliotrope, dahlias and all other summer flowering annuals.

Plants. Set out asters, coreopsis, zinnias, geum, gerbera, hollyhocks, petunias, phlox, verbenas, centaureas and myosotis. Also, established plants, either balled or in containers, may be set out without danger of loss.

Bulbs. Cannas, gladiolus, dahlias and tuberoses can be planted.

June

In June and for the next three or four months, a great deal of thought and work must be given in order to maintain one's garden. There is the watering, cultivating, removing the spent flowers, tidying of plants which have ceased to bloom, and staking up of those yet to come. As a general rule, the foliage of the winter and spring flowering bulbs has turned yellow and died down. The bulbs themselves have fully matured and should at this time be dug and stored in a cool, dry place until planting time.

The pruning of spring flowering, deciduous shrubs should be attended to during the first part of this month.

Flowers. Seeds of salpiglossis, portulaca, nasturtium, cosmos, centaurea, calendula, candytuft and marigolds can be planted.

Plants. Set out plants of asters, coreopsis, carnations, chrysanthemums, clarkias, marguerites, verbenas, heuchera, geum, gerbera and German iris. Roses and other shrubs and trees, either balled or established in containers, may be set out with perfect safety at this time.

July

Pay particular attention to the watering of gladiolus and dahlias, as both appreciate a great deal of moisture when they come into bloom. If there are any weeds in your garden at this time, have them removed before they go to seed and remember that when it is dry and hot many of them will still ripen if merely cut down. They should be gathered up and put on the compost pile to rot. Continue to dig, water, and cultivate around the trees and shrubs. Any winter and spring flowering bulbs left in the ground should be dug at this time and stored in a cool, dry place until time to plant.

Flowers. Sow seeds of cosmos, nasturtium, portulaca, marigolds, centaurea, verbenas and zinnias.

Plants. Set out plants of asters, zinnias, daisies, penstemon, geum, heliotrope and gerbera. Well-established trees, shrubs, and vines may be planted, but care should be taken when planting that sufficient water is given to each plant set out.

August

The biennials for next year should all be planted by the end of this month. It is well at this time to make or renew a planting of ferns in a shady place. Ferns prefer light soil in which there is lots of humus. Leafmold is the easiest form in which to get it.

The Lillium Sandvum (Madonna Lily) and freesias do exceptionally well if planted in August or September. Do not forget that the Gladiolus need some attention after blooming. If large, mature bulbs are desired, don't forget to give the plants an occasional watering. Dahlias which have been long in bloom should be cut well back to induce new growth; strong enough to bear later flowers.

Flowers. Seeds of the following should be planted: stocks, sweet peas, pansies, calceolaria and cineraria.

Plants. Set out plants of asters, marigolds, fuchsias, gaillardia, myosotis (forget-me-nots) and zinnias.

September

The roses which have been resting during July and August should now be pruned lightly (if this has not already been done) and a little fertilizer added. This should be worked into the ground by digging around

the bushes thoroughly. After this give them a good soaking. *Watsonia* bulbs deteriorate easily and these should be planted this month. Where it is possible to grow winter flowering sweet peas, these may still be planted. Sow the seed in a sunny place and protect the young, tender shoots by mosquito netting or wire. September is a warm month and your garden will need frequent watering, followed by cultivation.

Flowers. Sow seeds of the following for fall and winter blooms: Pansies, stocks, cosmos, coreopsis, centaurea, salpiglossis, cinerarias, delphinium, wallflowers, verbenas and violas.

Plants. Snapdragons, pansies, centaurea, nemesia, and lobelia should be set out.

Bulbs. Freesias, anemone, ranunculus, baby gladiolus, Spanish iris, white narcissus and watsonias do very well when planted at this time.

October

This is the month in which our first good rains occur and there is a great deal of activity in the garden. The first plantings of Dutch bulbs should take place—tulips, daffodils, etc., which may continue until the first of the year. Do not expect too much in the way of growth from plants set out during this month. Remember, the weather is getting colder and your plants will not need as much water as during the previous months. Now is the time to replant perennials, such as hardy phlox, bearded iris and tritomas (red-hot poker). October is a very good month to reseed the lawn if there is any Devil Grass present. This should be raked out with a Devil Grass rake before reseeding and fertilizing.

Flowers. The following hardy annuals should be sown in the open ground: Alyssum, calendulas, bar-tonias, candytufts, annual chrysanthemums, eschultzia (California poppy), godetias, larkspur, colinsias, cosmos, linum, pansies and stocks.

Plants. Set out plants of the following: violets, calendulas, pansies, cinerarias, foxgloves, nemesias, centaureas, hollyhocks and snapdragons.

Bulbs. Plant out bulbs of anemones, Ranunculus, Callas (white and yellow), freesias, ixias, hyacinths, tulips, Spanish iris, montbretias, oxalis, snow flakes, baby gladiolus and large gladiolus.

November

Sowing and planting operations of the preceding months should be continued. Hardy, broad-leaved evergreens, may now be safely moved, also conifers, such as pines, cypress, etc. The fallen leaves are a most valuable source of humus and these should be gathered up and put in the compost heap. Do not burn them. Dahlias, gladiolus and tuberoses which have finished blooming may now be lifted and stored until planting time.

Flowers, Plants, Bulbs. The same as in October.

December

In most cases the ground is now quite cold and conditions are not favorable for all outdoor seed sowing. Only the hardy annuals should be put in at this time. Spring and summer flowering varieties of Spencer sweet peas will germinate at a low temperature, however, and should be planted. Deciduous trees, shrubs and rose bushes may be pruned this month and hard-wood cuttings of the same put in to good advantage. The end of the year is a good time to clean up the garden by cutting off the dead stalks of herbaceous plants, clearing out of the weeds, and tidying up in general.

Flowers. The following hardy annuals may be sown in the ground in a sunny place: Stocks, snapdragons, clarkias, cosmos, larkspur, godetia, and California wild flowers.

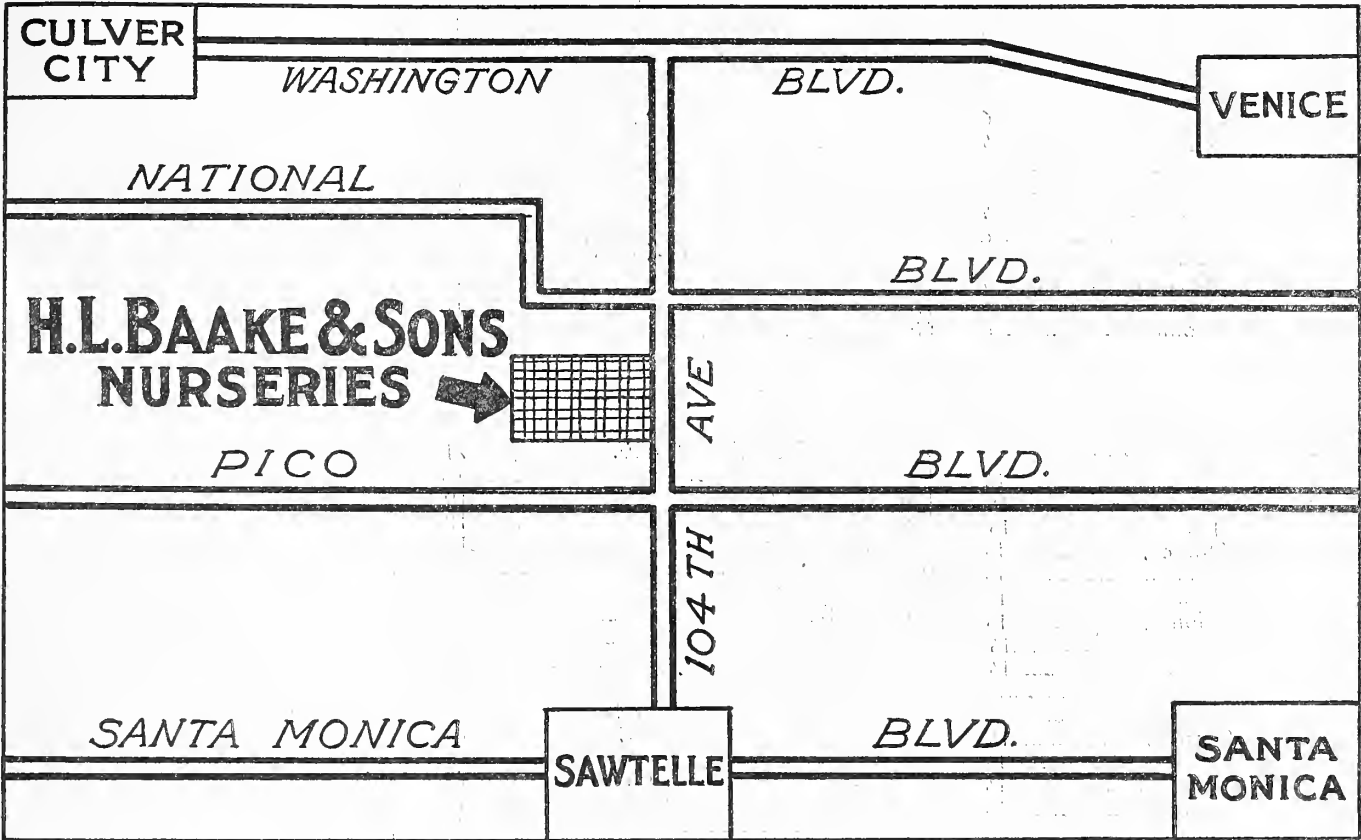
Plants. Carnations, canterburry bells, pansies, pen-stemons, snapdragons, verbenas, columbine, foxgloves, anemone and ranunculus should be set out.

Bulbs. Amaryllis, callas, gladiolus, lilies, watsonia, anemone, ranunculus, and all Dutch bulbs may be set out and planted.



A TYPICAL SCENE IN OUR NURSERIES

How to Reach the Nursery by Auto



From Los Angeles via Pico Boulevard

Drive out Pico Boulevard to 104th Avenue (Sawtelle Boulevard) and turn to left two blocks. Our sign is on the corner—look for it.

From Los Angeles via Washington Boulevard

Drive out Washington Boulevard through Culver City to 104th Avenue (Sawtelle Boulevard); turn to the right on 104th Avenue and drive one and one-half miles to the Nursery.

From Hollywood

Drive out Santa Monica Boulevard to Sawtelle or University Center (as the new name will be); turn left on 104th Avenue and drive one and one-half miles to the Nursery.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

CITRUS FRUITS

Grape Fruit (Pomelo).....	4
Lemons	4
Limes	4
Olives	6
Oranges	3
Pomelos (Grape Fruit).....	4

C ratonia (St. John's Bread)	6
Cherimoya (Custard Apple).....	5
Custard Apple (Cherimoya).....	5
Feijoa (Pineapple Guava).....	5
Guavas (Psidium).....	5
Eriobotrya (Loquat).....	6
Loquats (Eriobotrya)	6
Pineapple Guava (Feijoa).....	5
Psidium (Guava)	5
St. John's Bread (Ceratonia).....	6

Thick-Skinned Varieties	7
Thin-Skinned (Mexican) Varieties.....	7

Almonds	12
Chestnuts	12
Walnuts	12

Eastern Varieties	13
New Varieties	13
Table and Raisin	13

Blackberries	14
Dewberry	14
Garden Plants	14

Loganberry	14
Raspberries	14
Rhubarb	14
Strawberries	14

Apples	8
Apricots	8
Cherries	8
Chinese Date (Jujube)	11
Figs	8
Jujube (Chinese Date)	11
Nectarines	9
Peaches	9
Pears	10
Persimmons	11
Plums	10
Prunes	10
Quinces	8

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond, Flowering	15
Althea (Hibiscus)	15
Bridal Wreath (Spirea)	15
Cydon'a (Flowering Quince).....	15
Diervilla (Weigelia).....	15
Flowering Pomgranate.....	15
Flowering Quince (Cydonia).....	15
Forsythia (Golden Bell).....	15
Golden Bell (Forsythia).....	15
Hibiscus (Althea).....	15
Lilac (Syringa).....	15
Philadelphus (Mock Orange).....	15
Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus).....	15
Snowball (Viburnum).....	15
Spirea (Bridal Wreath).....	15
Syringa (Lilac).....	15
Viburnum (Snowball).....	15
Weigelia (Diervilla).....	15

Acer (Maple).....	16
Elm	16
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).....	16
Locust (Robinia).....	16
Maple (Acer).....	16
Melia (Umbrella).....	16
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Plane Tree (Platanus).....	16
Platanus (Plane Tree).....	16
Poplar (Populus).....	16
Populus (Poplar).....	16
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Red-leafed Plum (Prunus).....	16
Robin a (Locust).....	16
Salix (Willow).....	16
Sycamore (Platanus).....	16
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Teas Weeping Mulberry.....	16
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Willow (Salix).....	16

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Cerasus (Catalina Cherry).....	17
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Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree).....	17
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Breath of Heaven (Diosma).....	19
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Buddleia (Butterfly Bush).....	18
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Cotoneaster	19
Diosma (Breath of Heaven).....	19
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Evonymous	20
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Heather (Erica).....	19
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Cedrus (Cedar)	25
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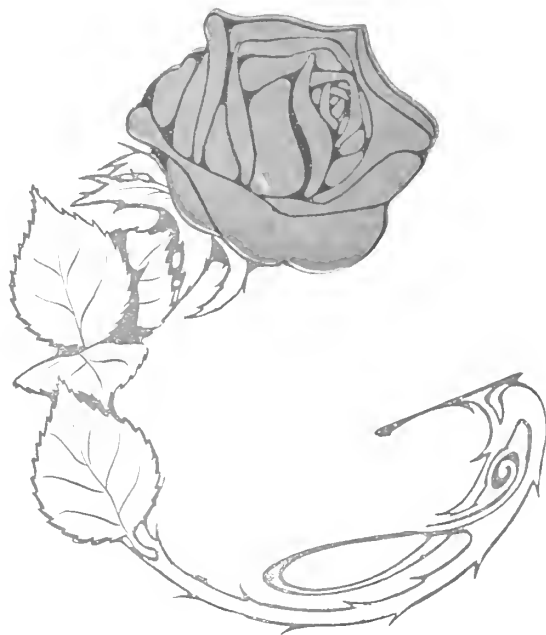
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order promptly and correctly. :: :: ::

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H. L. BAAKE & SON

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